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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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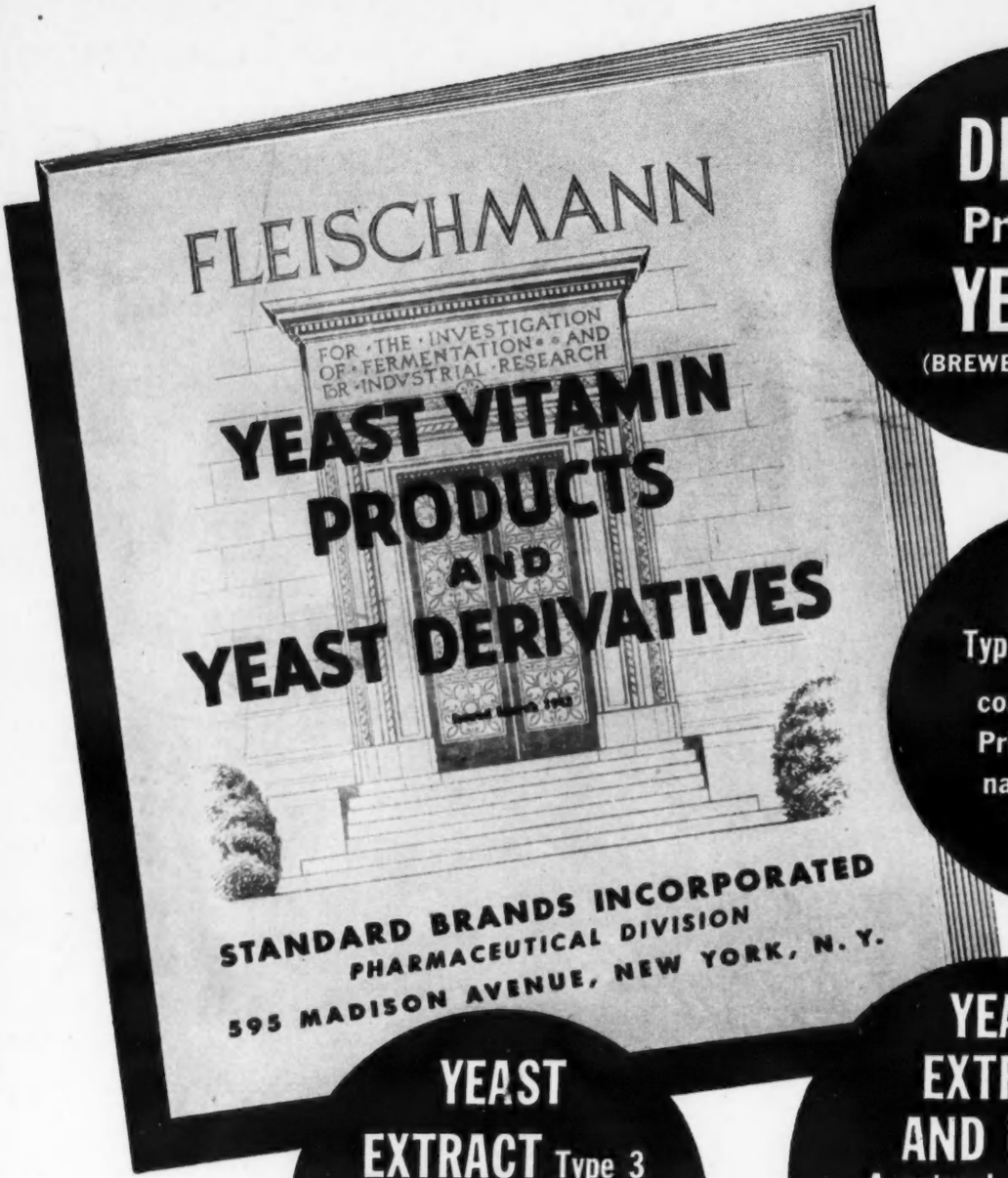
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No. 4 January 24, 1944 Volume 145

RECEIVED JAN 24 1944 LIBRARY THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

Kilgore Bill Purpose Defended by Berge

OPD Washington Bureau

A denial that a program of research sponsored by the government as contemplated in the Kilgore bill pending before a senate subcommittee of military affairs would be tantamount to placing the government in competition with private business was made January 18 by Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney-General in a speech before the Patent Lawyers' Club of this city.

Instead of putting the government in competition with business, he declared, such a program of research would constitute a strong stimulus to private initiative, particularly to small business, in the postwar world. The great need of small busness in the postwar period for new opportunities and new directions cannot be fulfilled, he added, if the small businessman is denied adequate access to technology.

Mr. Berge said that the "only sensible thing for us to do," in the interest of free enterprise, is to make research and technology available to the little fellow, as well as to his large competitor. He cited the achievements of research in agriculture as support for enlargement of this work on the part of the government and said that the small businessman has the same right as the small farmer has to expect the government to offer him research facilities and expert advice now beyond his reach.

He charged concentrated groups with misuse of their patent rights to stifle free enterprise and initiative and said that "grave doubt now exists as to whether our economy can longer tolerate and permit the control and consolidation of patents by industrial oligarchies."

Chemical Hourly Wage Of 40 Cents Minimum Set

OPD Washington Bureau

A minimum wage of 40 cents an hour has been established for workers in the chemical, petroleum, and coal products and allied manufacturing industries under section 6 of the fair labor standards act by the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, it was announced January 18. The minimum becomes effective February 7.

Action was taken by L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the division, in accordance with recommendations made by the industry committee following hearings held in New York on July 15. Industries covered by the order are defined as those engaged in:—

The manufacture or packaging of basic chemicals, chemical products, and products made from petroleum, coal or natural gases.

It includes, but without limitation, heavy, industrial and fine chemicals; plastics; explosives and pyrotechnics; rayon and other synthetic fibers; wood distillation and naval stores; fertilizers; soap and glycerin; candles; glue and gelatin; essential oils; nitrated, sulphonated and similarly processed oils; paints, varnishes, pigments, dyes, and printing ink; drug grinding; insecticides and fun-

—*Continued on page 38*

Resin Adhesive Makers Ass'n Is Formed

Resin Adhesive Manufacturers Association has been formed. The purpose of the organization is for offering cooperation in utilizing synthetic adhesives for war products and for securing unified action on industry-wide problems arising from operations and dealings with the armed services and other government agencies. Officers of this association are:—

President, W. F. Leicester, vice-president of the Casein Company of America; vice-president, C. F. Hosford, jr., presi-

—*Continued on page 36*

Perkin Medalist

Gaston F. DuBois, senior vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, received the Perkin Medal awarded by American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, in recognition of his outstanding accomplishments in the field of applied chemistry. Presentation of the medal was made January 7 in the Hotel Commodore, this city.

Chromium Chemicals Production Discussed

OPD Washington Bureau

Possibilities of increasing production of critically needed chromium chemicals by more efficient use of existing facilities and by expansion of facilities were discussed at a meeting of the Primary Chromium Chemicals Industry Advisory Committee in Washington, the War Production has announced.

Requirements for soda bichromate have increased while production has lagged, WPB representatives told the committee, although the supply of chrome ore is now considered adequate. Shutdowns of equipment for lack of maintenance men were a factor in limiting production, one industry member said. Most of the production facilities are located in critical labor market areas.

A suggestion for building new chromium chemical plants in less

—*Continued on page 36*

Chemical Manufacturers Offer Work for Returning Soldiers

A 'blueprint" for governmental action directed to the speedy employment of constantly returning soldiers has been offered to the War Manpower Commission by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States. The chemical industry, its basic national organization declared, is seeking additional workers, whether or not qualified by previous employment in its processes.

Delar

Harry L. Derby

In a letter addressed to Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, Harry L. Derby, president of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, New York, and president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, said that the chemical industry was not only welcoming back former employees, but was seeking additional workers. He felt that the same would apply to other industries.

Mr. Derby said that approximately 100,000 men were being mustered out or discharged from the armed forces each month. In laying down a working plan for their reemployment, to be applied nationwide, Mr. Derby made proposals to the War Manpower Commission for functioning of the United States Employment Service which would give ample time for circularization of the employers in the area of the released men's residence with respect to their qualifications.

Jobs Are Ready

Mr. Derby, former industry member of the National War Labor Board, said that "no difficulty should be found at the present time in promptly locating these men in suitable jobs." He said that the speedy absorption of returning soldiers into the chemical and other industries would act as a boon to offsetting the manpower shortage.

The complete text of Mr. Derby's letter to Mr. McNutt follows:—

As a spokesman for the chemical industry of the nation, I am writing you to suggest a "blueprint for action" in the rehiring of men mustered out or discharged from the armed forces.

I understand that there are approximately 100,000 men being released each month who fit that category. Some of these men are being released from the twenty-two army hospital centers; some

—*Continued on page 38*

Sales Bonus Payments Retroactive to 1943

OPD Washington Bureau

The salary stabilization policy of the Bureau of Internal Revenue permitting employers to make supplementary commission payments, bonuses and other percentage-type compensation to sales and others employed on a percentage basis in 1944 was made retroactive to 1943 payments by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Robert E. Hannegan January 19.

The policy for 1944 was announced by the Director of Economic Stabilization on December 30, 1943. Commissioner Hannegan has since requested and received authority to harmonize

—*Continued on page 36*

Compressed Gas Manufacturers to Meet

The tentative program for the annual meeting of the Compressed Gas Manufacturers Association, to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria, this city, January 24 and 25, has been compiled. On Monday, the luncheon speaker will be Col. W. R. Lovelace II, chief Aero Medical Laboratory of the Army Air Force, who will discuss "Research in High Altitude Flying." Harry A. Campbell, chief inspector of the Bureau of Explosives, will talk on "Handling of Dangerous Articles During the War," at the luncheon Tuesday.

—*Continued on page 37*

Plastics Makers Ass'n Re-Elects Officers

The Plastics Materials Manufacturers Association has re-elected the following officers for 1944:—

President, James L. Rodgers, of the Plaskon Company; vice-president, William Thiele, of the Catalin Corporation; secretary-treasurer, John E. Walker.

The directorate for 1944 includes the president and vice-president; A. E. Pitcher, general manager of the plastics division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington; J. C. Brooks, vice-president of the plastics division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Hoover, plastic material division of the B. F. Goodrich Company, and Harry Dent, president, Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

F. H. Carman has been named general manager of the association.

Ammonia Nitrate Distribution Control Now in Hands of CCC

OPD Washington Bureau

Distribution of ammonium nitrate being produced by the Army ordnance plants for use in the manufacture of fertilizer has been placed in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation under an arrangement mutually agreed upon by the War Production Board and the War Food Administration. Commodity Credit Corporation in turn has awarded the contract to Associated Cooperatives, Inc., to act as its agent in the distribution of the material. Ashcraft Wilkinson Company will continue to act as the distributing agent for the ammonium nitrate imported from Canada.

The new arrangement goes into effect February 1 and supersedes the present arrangement that has been in effect since November 1 under which the Tennessee Valley authority acted as the distributor for the Army ordnance material. All details concerning the operation of the program had not been completed by the CCC up to January 20, but officials said that they hoped to be able to make an announcement within a few days.

The primary difficulty in the distribution program as it has been followed has been the variances in delivery prices to dealers and manufacturers growing out of the fact that the material is sold by the Army on an f.o.b. basis. Manufacturers and dealers have been unable to estimate the cost of the material to them until delivery is made since transportation charges had to be added to the costs from whatever point of production the material happened to come from.

Officials are now studying the desirability of adopting one of two pricing arrangements or a combination of both as a solution of this problem—establishment of price zones within which the delivered charge would be the same to all buyers within the area, or establishment of a basing point system of computing delivered prices.

Actual handling of the mechanics of distribution will be in the hands of Associated Cooperatives, Inc., it is un-

—*Continued on page 70*

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Jan. 21, 1944	Jan. 14, 1944	Jan. 22, 1943
138.6	138.5	136.0

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

The sequela of the price parley of OPA with the essential oils trade was a substantial predominance of advances among the price changes made last week in that division of the markets for chemicals and related materials. Naval stores also were upped in price. The major influence on the downside again was quicksilver. Otherwise the price changes were mostly on spices and the like and mostly downward.

In spite of much popular conversation about the easing off of war's industrial demands, the official treatments of chemical materials during the week were mainly tightenings of restrictions.

Prices were advanced on oils of erigeron, fennel, geranium, grapefruit, hemlock, juniperberry, junipertar, lemongrass, and mandarin, gum rosins, gum turpentine, alphapinene, vinyl ether, domestic canaryseed, Indian celeryseed, Portuguese laurel leaves, and imported casein.

Prices were reduced on quicksilver, Jamaica distilled lime oil, viosterol, witchhazel extract, brewers' yeast, Turkish anise, Spanish caraway and savory, cloves, Jamaica ginger, hempseed, and mustardseed.

Chrome Pigment Control Tightened by WPB

Control over purchase and use of chrome pigments were tightened up January 21 by WPB in a move to conserve supplies of the critically short material for military requirements, and to provide equitable distribution of the balance for civilian industries. Under terms of the new order, M-370, purchase and use of chrome yellow, chrome green, chrome orange, molybdate chrome orange and hydrated chrome oxide is limited immediately to 25 percent (exclusive of government orders) of the users purchases of these pigments in 1941. Users in the printing ink industry, however, are permitted to obtain and use 50 percent of their 1941 purchases, but no additional supplies are allowed for filling government orders.

The order also provides that, effective February 1, chrome oxide green and zinc chromate are to be under complete allocation and subject to WPB authorization. Small orders of 25 pounds of chrome oxide green and 50 pounds of zinc chromate may be delivered and accepted in any one month without specific WPB authorization.

Bids Wanted

Cement, Paints:—Supplies of, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington (25); class 52, opening January 26.

Chemicals:—Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Facility, Canadaigua, N. Y.; invitation 44-123, opening January 27.

Laundry Supplies: — Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Facility, Fort Custer, Mich.; invitation 44-127, opening January 26.

Oil, Paints:—Supplies of, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Facility, St. Cloud, Minn.; invitation 44-153, opening January 25.

Paint:—Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Facility, Downey, Ill.; invitation 44-119, opening January 25.

Paints:—Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Facility, Downey, Ill.; invitation 44-115, opening January 25.

Toner, Methyl Violet:—2,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington (25); invitation BEP 663, opening January 27.

Candelilla Wax Prices Reduced in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 21, 1944

Prices on candelilla wax have been reduced to 230s. per hundredweight in quantities of ten tons.

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Fats and Oils Allocations For February Are Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

Use of allocated industrial fats and oils will be authorized by the War Food Administration in February on practically the same basis as in January. Only a few minor changes are made in the monthly allocation schedule.

All users of saponified and distilled red oil will be allocated 100 percent of their requirements again, and class 1 users of degras and neutral woolgrease also will be allocated 100 percent of requirements. Class 2 users will receive 100 percent of degras requirements. There are no class 2 users of neutral wool fat.

Rust-preventive manufacturers (class 3) will be allocated enough neutral woolgrease to fill orders for February delivery which are on their books as of filing date for February delivery. They will be allowed 100 percent of degras requirements for orders on their books, as well as expected orders. Class 4 users of woolgrease will receive 50 percent of degras requirements for the most essential lubricants and metalworking products. The supply of neutral woolgrease and lanolin will permit no allocation to class 5 users for February use and delivery. Since the January allocations were made, several users (nonmilitary ointments, industrial protective creams, hectograph stencils, and exempt deliveries) have been changed to class 1 in the lanolin and neutral woolgrease group. exempt deliveries and metalworking compounds have been changed to class 1 and 2 respectively in the degras group.

February allocations of neatsfoot, sperm, rapeseed, and tung oils are made on the same basis as in January. Neatsfoot oil consumers are allocated 100 percent of January requirements for leather preservative, tanning oil, textile machine lubricant, carbon paper, hydraulic fluid, lubricants, and textiles. Sperm oil-cutting oil manufacturers are allocated 100 percent of January requirements, with the limitation that the sperm oil content of the fatty oil base must not exceed 65 percent. Previously they were limited to a 30 percent fatty oil base. Other uses allocated 100 percent of January requirements are metaldrawing compounds, grinding oils, duplicating stencils, extreme-pressure lubricants, motor, and engine oil additives, quenching oils, textile processing agents, leather-treating agents, synthetic rubber, rubber chemicals, alphacellulose, vat dyes, fire extinguishers, shearling, resin emulsifying agents, steelmill greases, miscellaneous lubricants.

Rapeseed oil is limited again to rubber factice, rubber insulation compounding, marine engine oil.

Tung oil is restricted to manufacturers of certain military products only, with the exception that limited quantities will be allowed for civilian food container coatings and closures and insulation finishes.

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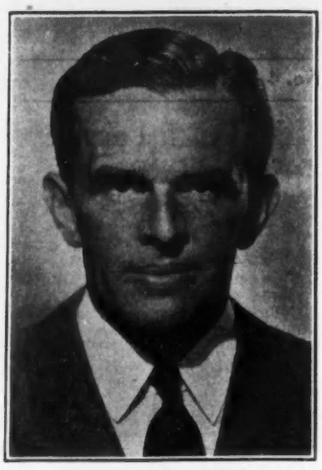
Tannin Products Names L.P. Yandell Manager

Lunsford P. Yandell has been appointed manager of the operations of the Tannin Products Export Corporation in the United States, Canada,



Lunsford P. Yandell

Mexico, Cuba and the dominican republic according to Carl B. Ely, resident managing director of the corporation.

A native of Danville, Ky., Mr. Yandell, is a former president of the Mohawk Mining Company and was formerly associated with Todd, Robertson, Todd Engineering Corporation, this city, and more recently he had been an officer of the Radio Corporation of America.

Menhaden Stockpile Depletion Planned

Plans are being prepared by the Fats and Oils Section of the War Food Administration to release government stocks of menhaden oil to relieve the growing tight situation now existing in supplies of this product in the hands of private industry.

About 1,000,000 pounds of the oil will be released monthly under the control program provided for in FDO-60, which will mean that all of the 1943 oil will have been turned over to industry by June. All of the 1942 oil was disposed of by the government by last September it was said by way of denying reports that the government was holding on to the oil to the point of threatened deterioration.

Soda Phosphate May Be Allocated for 60 Days

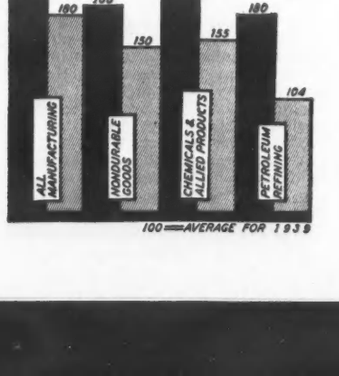
The War Production Board has under consideration a proposed amendment to the sodium phosphate allocation order, M-334, to change the allocation of the material to a 60-day period. The material is presently allocated for a 30-day period.

The proposal, which was advanced at a recent meeting of the Sodium Phosphate Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee, is being considered sympathetically by the officials and the hope was expressed that it may be possible to put the 60-day allocation program in effect by March 1.

Allocations of sodium phosphate over a 60-day period has several im-

—*Continued on page* 38

Business in November



Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Signs are becoming increasingly apparent that Donald Nelson is emerging as the boss of the reconversion program. He has been given no nod from the White House that he has the job—but it was Mr. Nelson who last week continued the ban on construction; it was Mr. Nelson who ordered against relaxing steel use restrictions for non-essential civilian products; and it was Mr. Nelson who forbid the channeling of permitted civilian manufacture to labor shortage areas.

This is not a job unwanted by Mr. Nelson. For months it has been known that he has been angling for the post, and some have gone so far as to report him as threatening to resign the WPB chairmanship unless he is permitted to handle the reconversion program.

He has no desire to go back to Sears-Roebuck—and it is doubtful that he could. It is not at all certain that he and Mr. Rosenwald parted such good friends when Mr. Rosenwald gave up (?) the direction of small business in the war program and returned to the presidency of Sears-Roebuck. But neither has Mr. Nelson any desire to play second-fiddle in putting industry back into peacetime pursuits.

As Mr. Nelson views it, he has seen only the first half of the show—that of putting industry into war production—and he wants to be here when the curtain is rung down on the final act.

Tobacco's Chemical Needs

Tobacco growers are going to be up against some stiff problems this year in trying to carry out their normal production operations, because of shortages of chemicals not only for fertilizer purposes, but for keeping down plant diseases.

Blue mold is the chief problem of the growers, and the materials used in one way or another for combating this are scarce. They include paradichlorobenzene, copper oxide with cottonseed oil, bismuth subsalicylate, fermate, and heavy muslin which is used for covering the beds when the gas treatment is used.

The Department of Agriculture is urging the growers to make their plans and order their materials now so that chemical dealers may have time to do their best in getting sufficient supplies to meet requirements. It is not too hopeful, however, and points out that bismuth subsalicylate is, at least temporarily, not available at all.

Freon Must Be Conserved

Industrial plants and other users of freon gas in air-conditioning equipment are under warning from WPB to conserve every bit of the refrigerant they have, because, unless their needs are highly essential, they are not going to get any more for a long time.

The situation in freon gas supplies is serious and, if anything, is getting worse, because the refrigerant is needed in ever-increasing amounts for the large number of ships now coming off the ways. It also is the gas used in air-conditioning submarines and other fighting ships of the Navy.

WPB officials say there is no prospect of the situation being eased within the next nine months and no additional supplies will be available for civilian use until after the shipbuilding program is completed. The present restrictions on the use of freons, expiring March 31, are being extended by WPB to August 31.

Costly Caretaking

The Social Security Board is again asking Congress to extend the social security system to self- employed persons and certain other categories not now covered; adopt a national unemployment insurance system to replace the present State setup; and provide for insurance for medical care. But Congress has given no indication that it is in any frame of mind to take up the proposals at this time.

The board is interested mostly in having a national unemployment compensation system established. The present system with inequalities in rates and benefits is not only cumbersome and complicated for the board, but also for the accounting of concerns operating in more than one State. It should be eliminated for the benefit of all concerned.

If the entire program were adopted it would run up the cost of the social security program to 12 percent of earnings—6 percent paid by the employer and 6 percent by the employee—for the next ten years. After that, as the claims on the fund increase, the cost would rise above 12 percent, but the board suggests that that be met by a Federal contribution.

Tax Simplification Talk

Congress is getting around again to the perennial subject of a simplified tax structure. The legislators are whooping it up as never before—and doing nothing about it—when they are in the dying throes of writing a new tax bill that turns out to be more complicated than the one before.

The legislators' outbursts could even now be tossed off with the poignant retort, "This is where I came in," but for the fact that the taxpayers are now being served with their 1944 tax blanks and the cry going up against the mathematical headaches involved therein is being heard in the land. One member has even gone so far as to outline a program of tax simplification.

But to make it certain that the manner of imposing taxes is made more understandable, it calls for some cooperation from the Treasury. Every year about this time the department sends a staff of experts to the capitol to help the members fill out their returns. If the Treasury could "forget" this little buttering up this year and make the solons do their own figuring, the chances are that a simplified tax law will be on the books, come time for the filing of the next return.

Rural Medical Service

The Farm Security Administration sees a trend developing in rural communities for improvement of health conditions within their localities—apparently an outgrowth of the air-raid control of being prepared for emergencies. Farm families in many neighborhoods, FSA reports, are making up medical supply kits they can exchange among themselves when sickness strikes.

In North Carolina, for example, two groups of families on the FSA program have outfitted kits and circulate them much as a rental library distributes books. A typical kit contains sheets, pillow cases, towels, washcloths, hot-water bottles, icecaps, rubber sheets, a bedpan, gauze, adhesive tape, cotton, and other items. The families choose one woman in their group as custodian of the kit, and she sees that it is sent promptly to the household needing it—and is returned. The fee for using the kit is 25c. a week, plus cost of laundering the linens.

FSA reports a similar group operating in Chandler county, Georgia, with nineteen charter members.

Upping Subcontract Pay

One reason why the administration is so opposed to the changes proposed to be made in the contract renegotiation law by Congress is the little known fact that these would reopen a lot of cases previously closed, with only one end in view—that of increasing the price which the government had to pay for the materials already bought and most likely used up on the battlefronts of Europe and the Pacific.

Tucked away in the amendments is a redefinition of subcontracting that is intended to go all the way back to April 28, 1942. It would limit subcontracts subject to renegotiation to those for component articles which are to be incorporated into or be made a part of an item covered by the prime contract. This would exempt factory supplies such as tools, equipment typewriters, business machines, lubricants,

—*Continued on page 41*

Glycerin, Linseed, Fats Appeals Studied

The War Food Administration will consider appeals from users of fats and oils who are confronted with exceptional or unreasonable hardship because of uneven operations under quotas prescribed on a calendar quarter basis in various food distribution orders. The relief intended is to permit such users to equalize their quarterly production, so as to avoid a manpower problem which might arise if they had to curtail employment during calendar quarters of small production and find additional labor during periods of larger production.

Food Distribution Orders Nos. 34 (glycerin), 42 (general), 60 (fish oil), and 63 (linseed delivery) are involved.

Users seeking this relief should indicate in a letter to the Food Distribution Administration the type of hardship involved, and specify the method by which they propose to equalize their use of fats and oils. Any relief granted would not permit the annual use of any greater quantity of fats and oils than would be permitted under the present orders or any subsequent amendments. Appeals should be addressed to the Director of Food Distribution Administration, Washington 25, D. C., and should carry reference to the specific FDO number under which the user operates.

Paraffin Wax Export License Rules Changed

OPD Washington Bureau

Announcement has been made by the Foreign Economic Administration that, beginning with the first quarter of 1944 and continuing throughout succeeding quarters until further notice, license applications for the export of paraffin wax of all grades and mineral wax to any of the other American Republics must be submitted to Requirements and Supply Branch during the first month of each calendar quarter.

License applications which are received after the last day of the first month of each quarter may not be considered during that particular quarter in which they are submitted, in which instance they will be returned without action.

In like manner, license applications for the export of motor gasoline of all grades to Mexico should be submitted to the office during the first twenty days of each calendar quarter. Unless received within the 20 days they will be returned without action.

Puerto Rico Imports From U.S. M-63 Exempt

OPD Washington Bureau

Provisions of M-63-g which applied the restrictions of imports order M-63 to a selected group of products imported by Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands were modified January 15 by the War Production Board to exempt interisland shipments and imports of the products from the United States.

Under terms of the amended order, the restrictions of M-63 no longer apply to shipments between the islands nor to imports from the United States (unless imports from the United States originate in a foreign country), of the following products:—

Edible animal oils and fats; fish and fish products, except shellfish, fresh fish and frozen fish; meat products; peanut oil cake and meal; soybean oil cake and meal; soap (except castile) and soap powder.

WPB Names Rector Plastics Section Head

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of Clinton Rector of Rectortown, Va., as chief of the Plastics Section, Chemicals Division of the War Production Board, was announced January 6. Effective January 1, Mr. Rector succeeded Frank H. Carman of Barbertown, Ohio, who has taken a position with the Plastics Materials Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Rector served as chief of the thermosetting unit of the Plastics Section for the past eighteen months and has been connected with the plastics industry in an engineering capacity for 16 years. Mr. Rector, who was active in the initiation of the synthetic rubber program, served as chief of the Plastics Section for approximately 16 months.

Carbon Tetrachloride Under Full Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

Carbon tetrachloride, formerly under limited control, has been placed under full allocation control, the War Production Board has announced. The carbon tetrachloride order allocation order M-363, excludes from its restrictions those distributors who sell the chemical in quantities of a drum (700 pounds) or less per month to each customer.

Beginning February 1, all other deliveries must be authorized in writing by WPB. Deliveries to customers ordering 7,000 pounds or more of carbon tetrachloride in any one month must be individually authorized. Deliveries to customers ordering between 700 and 7,000 pounds per month will be authorized on the basis of end use stated in the required customers' certificates to distributors. A lump sum will be allocated to each end use without specifying individual customers' names. Deliveries to customers ordering 700 pounds or less will be authorized by allocating a lump sum for such small orders, without specifying the customers' names and without reference to end use.

Boric Acid, Fertilizers Export Control Tightened

OPD Washington Bureau

Effective January 18, exportation of boric acid under general license will no longer be authorized, it was announced by the Foreign Economic Administration.

Exportation of fertilizers, nitrogenous organic waste materials (including fishmeal, hoofmeal, guano, castor-bean pomace, manures, packinghouse offal, intended for fertilizer) under general license, is also banned, effective January 18.

Boric acid and fertilizers previously could move under general license to the Group K countries.

E.P. Taylor Resigns From Resources Board

OPD Washington Bureau

C. D. Howe, Munitions Minister of Canada, has announced the resignation of E. P. Taylor, deputy member for Canada of the Combined Production and Reseources Board, and the appointment as his successor of George C. Bateman, Metals Controller in the department of munitions and supply.

Sydney D. Pierce, presently director of the controls division of the Washington office of the Department of Munitions and Supply, and executive officer for Canada on CPRB, will replace J. B. Carswell, director general of the Washington office, who resigned recently to become president of the Canadian War Assets Corporation, Ltd.

Osmium Conservation Order Is Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

A revision of the osmium conservation order M-302 to require the filing of quarterly reports of osmium inventories by suppliers and consumers instead of monthly reports was announced January 18 by the War Production Board.

The amended order states that beginning with the calendar quarter ended March 31, each supplier, consumer and person owning at any time in any calendar quarter stocks of osmium or osmium alloy not incorporated in finished items or parts thereof shall file form WPB 2582 with the WPB on or before the fifteenth day of the month following such calendar quarter.

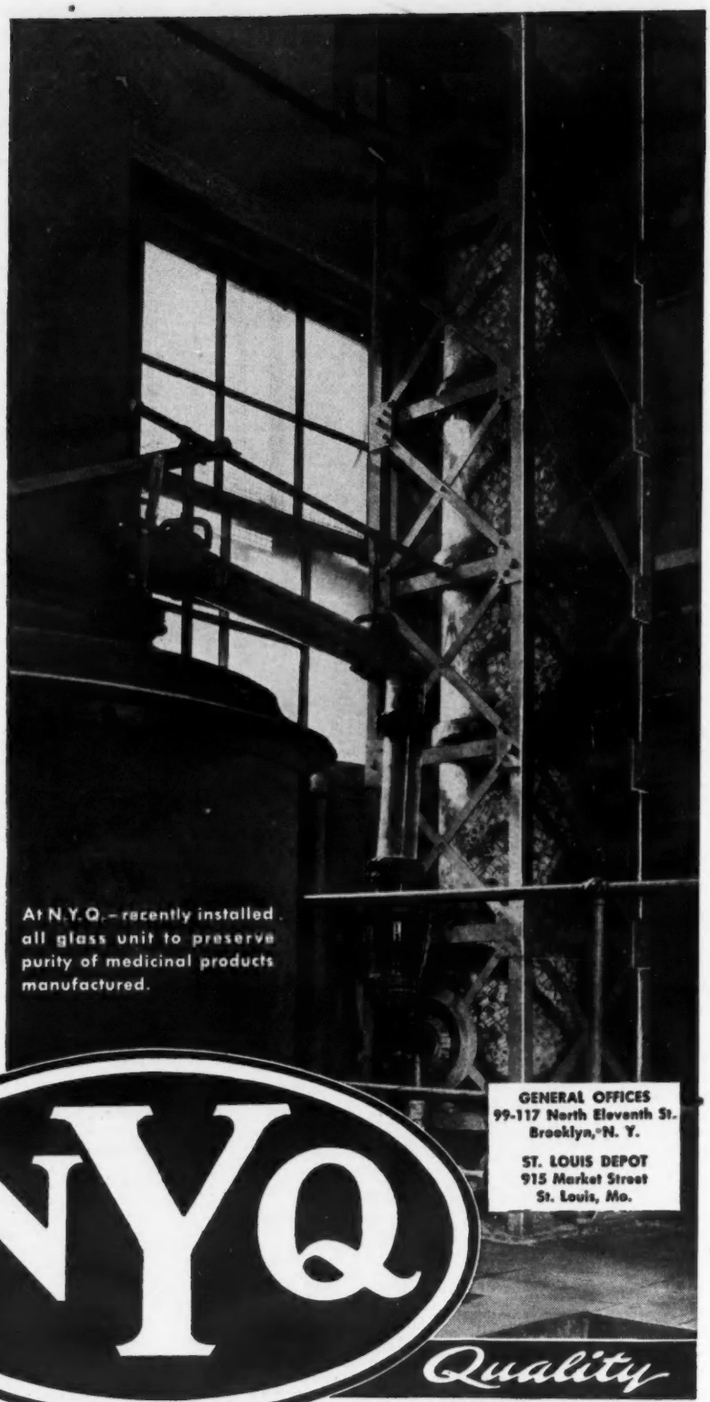
Acetic Acid Control Eased by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has increased from 54 gallons (480 pounds) to 5,000 pounds the amount of acetic anhydride, acetic acid or acetaldehyde that may be delivered by any one supplier in any calendar month without specific authorization (allocation order M-243). However, a supplier must report to WPB all shipments for export, regardless of quantity.

What's new at NYQ

Much new equipment has been installed in the N.Y.Q. plant to meet the great demand of the armed services for N.Y.Q. products. Miracles of construction have resulted in miracles of production. Of necessity, the great percentage of increased production now goes to the armed forces. But when peace comes, these expanded facilities will enable us to give our regular consumer trade even greater quality and service for N.Y.Q. materials.



At N.Y.Q.—recently installed all glass unit to preserve purity of medicinal products manufactured.

NYQ

Symbol of Quality

GENERAL OFFICES
99-117 North Eleventh St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS DEPOT
915 Market Street
St. Louis, Mo.

BE CONFIDENT OF HIGHEST QUALITY BY USING NYQ CHEMICALS

Pharmacal Education Needs Financial Aid

Manpower problems in the drug industry are stimulating wider interest in the problems which face pharmacal education as a result of the demands of war fighting and the appeal of war jobs with reference to young men and women. In large measure, this interest is being centered upon the financial needs of pharmacal schools, resulting from their diminished matriculations.

In recognition of these needs and of their effect on the supply of pharmacally trained persons the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education is specially stressing its appeal for contributions to its fund by members of the manufacturing, wholesaling, and retailing divisions of the drug trade. Because of similar recognition among members of the trade, this appeal is getting a better hearing than heretofore and there is a promise that, as understanding of the educational needs spreads, the response will be gratifying.

Among supporting commentaries recently made with reference to the foundation's campaign are the following:—

A. C. Boylston, president, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works:—Professional pharmacy has been and will continue to be a very necessary cog in the wheel of the machinery caring for the public health. Many of our colleges of pharmacy in the country, particularly those which are not supported by public funds, have become financially embarrassed in their attempt to continue to turn out the pharmacists whom we need. It appears that the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education will be able to help such institutions. I, therefore, believe that the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education should be well supported both by graduate pharmacists and by industries which are interested in the profession.

—*Continued on page 61*

Cuban-U. S. Molasses Deal Hits Snag

OPD Washington Bureau

Negotiations between Cuban and U. S. officials for the purchase of blackstrap molasses came to another end last week because of the continued illness of the chairman of Cuban delegation, making it impossible for the Cuban group to enter into a firm understanding with the Defense Supplies Corporation and the Department of State Officials. There was no indication when the negotiations might be resumed although it is understood that they will be taken up again either by a return of the delegation to this country or an American delegation going to Cuba.

The question of price is said to be no longer a factor in the negotiations but rather the amount of blackstrap that is to be made available for conversion into alcohol in the United States. The Cubans are said to be insisting that they be permitted to produce a considerable portion of the

—*Continued on page 56*

Medicinal Export Rules Revised by FEA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Foreign Economic Administration announces that all forms, conversions, and derivatives, whether or not contained in preparations, of the following medicinals may not be exported under general license in quantities valued at more than $1:—

Arnica, arsenic salts and compounds, barbituric acid and derivatives, calcium gluconate, carbarsone, carbromal, cascara bark and derivatives, chaulmoogra oil, cinchonidine, cinchonine, cinchophen, colchicum and derivatives, emetine, guaiacol, gum benzoin, lactose, lanolin, mapharsen, neoarsphenamine, phenolphthalein (yellow and white), penicillin, quinidine, stramonium, sulfarsphenamine, totaquine, vitamin and viosterols (all), and yeast.

Phila. Drug Exchange Dinner January 27

The annual dinner of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange will be held in the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Jannary 27. Dress is informal. Reservation, $5 per cover, are in charge of J. Mervin Rosenberger, 105 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

N.Y.Q. Names Randall Technical Consultant

Dr. J. W. H. Randall has been retained by the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., as chemical consultant and technical adviser to the sales department. Dur-

Dr. J. W. H. Randall

ing World War I Dr. Randall was engaged in building and operating plants for the manufacturing of acetone for the U. S. Army Air Corps.

For the past twenty years he has acted as consultant on synthetic plastics, oil refining, vegetable fats, laminated glass, distillating, pharmaceuticals, medicinals, hormones, etc.

Since the start of the present war, Dr. Randall has acted as a senior gas officer for the Office of Civilian Defense, training civilians in protection against possible gas attacks by the enemy.

Magnesium Ass'n Formed in Chicago

A far-flung program of postwar activity to extend and promote utilization of magnesium is understood to be contemplated by the newly-formed Magnesium Association, which has headquarters in Chicago. Officials of the organization are reticent to discuss its program until the holding of the first formal program meeting, set for February 9. However, officers and directors have already been named. E. S. Christiansen of the Apex Smelting Company, Chicago, heads the organization. Members are primarily magnesium molders, with several producers also included. The board of directors follow:—

Mr. Christiansen, H. W. Osborne, of the Acme Aluminum Foundry Company; E. A. Canning, of the Allison Division of the General Motors Corporation; F. O. Case, of Basic Magnesium, Inc.; A. G. Brown, of the Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation; S. E. Storey, of the Cen-

—*Continued on page 55*

Essential Oils Ass'n Discusses Standards and Specifications

Development of standard methods for testing all essential oils that are not in the U.S.P. and N. F. was recommended by Dr. Eric C. Kunz, president of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., in his report as chairman of the scientific committee at the annual meeting of the Essential Oil Association of the United States of America, held in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, January 14.

These standards, Dr. Kunz said, should be agreed upon by exporters,

John H. Montgomery

brokers, importers, buyers and sellers. In other words, Dr. Kunz added, the association should set up a book of standards for nonofficial essential oils, corresponding to the U. S. P. itself. Dr. Kunz's report in part, follows:—

In proceeding with this work, the association finds itself considerably handicapped by the difficult shipping conditions and the unavailability of fresh samples of many of these oils. Taking these difficulties into consideration, we shall nevertheless proceed with our studies, although we will not be able to bring them to a conclusion until the war is over. Our studies of linalool determination may be considered a beginning of this work.

The scientific committee has prepared a monograph on cinnamic aldehyde, and this monograph was the subject of careful scrutiny on the part of members of the committee. After considerable debate, the cinnamic aldehyde monograph has now been accepted.

The question of menthol from American peppermint oil was studied by the members. The dearth of menthol in this country, and the bleak outlook for supplies of U.S.P. menthol for the future, had brought this question to the forefront. A number of laboratories conducted tests, and although there was some divergence of opinion as to how much menthol could be obtained from American peppermint oil, it was generally agreed that menthol obtained in this manner would be an extremely expensive commodity.

I shall not go into a detailed discussion of our studies and deliberations of other essential oils and aromatic chemicals. Suffice it to say that these studies covered oil of juniper berries, oil of orange, oil of nutmeg, oleo resin ginger, oil of wormseed, benzaldehyde and a method of determining the linalool content of bois de rose.

President's Report

A review of the association's activities in 1943 was made by the president of the association, B. H. Fischer, vice-president of Dodge & Olcott Company. Mr. Fischer in part said:—

Briefly to mention but a few of the questions considered during the past twelve months we have discussed the alcohol drawback regulations, the removing of twelve fine chemicals from GMPR to individual price ceilings and the problem of peppermint and spearmint, particularly the overall freezing order on peppermint which went into effect early in September.

We have had differences with the Treasury Department on their demand for wine gallon measurements instead of the usual avoirdupois weight for essential oils on invoices. Visits were made to the New York Board of Health in connection with their attempt to assess a food distributor's tax on essential oil houses and finally the omission of essential oils from the general export license list of the BEW.

The year 1943 saw the setting up of two new committees in the association—the aromatic chemicals committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Lemmermeyer.

—*Continued on page 64*

Brazilian Menthol $29 Price to Be Continued

OPD Washington Bureau

The export price of $29 per kilo, fixed by the Bank of Brazil, for Brazilian menthol from the 1943-44 crop of mint oil probably will remain unchanged in spite of complaints that the action of the bank is not in keeping with the "Good Neighbor" policy, according to information reaching the Department of Commerce from sources in Brazil.

The department has been advised that the bank considered at one time reducing the export price to $26 but decided later that, in view of the possibility that the output of menthol may be less than previously anticipated, no change should be made in its

—*Continued on page 64*

Dr. Donald Price Joins Interchemical Corp.

Dr. Donald Price, former technical director of the organic research laboratory of the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J., has joined the Interchemical Corporation, according to Dr. A. E. Gessler, director of research. Dr. Price will coordinate the research projects of the corporation in the pharmaceutical and fine chemicals field.

Dr. Price is vice-president of the American Institute of Chemists, councillor of American Chemical Society and a member of the executive group of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Dr. Price received the Ph.D. Degree from Columbia University in 1929, and studied abroad at Cambridge and Munich for two years. He was a member of Columbia University from 1931 to 1936, when he joined National Oil Products.

Butyl Plant Conversion Limited by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board amended its butyl alcohol allocation order M-159 January 18 to prohibit any butyl alcohol producer from converting his facilities or a part of them to production of other materials without express authorization of the board.

Officials said that the action was aimed solely at forestalling a plan of the Lafayette Distilling Co., in Puerto Rico, to switch over to the production of rum. The plant had been financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the purpose of producing butyl alcohol and acetone, but be-

—*Continued on page 56*

Alcohol Output From Nonfood Sources Considered By WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Shortages of grains in the food supply is making it necessary for the War Production Board to consider the manufacture of alcohol from nonfood sources, and at least one project already has been approved by the Chemicals Division for construction of a plant to make alcohol from waste sulphite liquor.

Several other projects are in a discussion stage, but have not yet reached the point of receiving approval of the division. The one project approved is the construction of a plant at the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co. in Washington. The project is now being reviewed by the Requirements Committee of the WPB.

If approved by the Requirements Committee funds for the plant are expected to be advanced by Defense Plant Corporation. The company proposes to make alcohol from the waste liquor at its pulp plant at a cost of approximately 20 cents a gallon.

Another project in the discussion state, although not yet before the Chemicals Division, is construction of a plant at Eugene, Ore., to make alcohol from sawdust and waste timber.

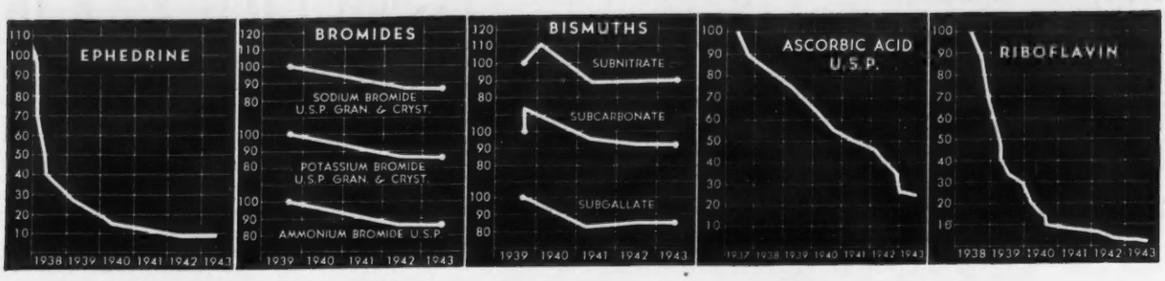
In an official announcement on alcohol production the WPB said January 20:—

With 170,000,000 bushels of grain estimated as essential for the 1944 industrial alcohol program, the industry is considering erection of plants to utilize nonfood raw materials for a portion of the production.

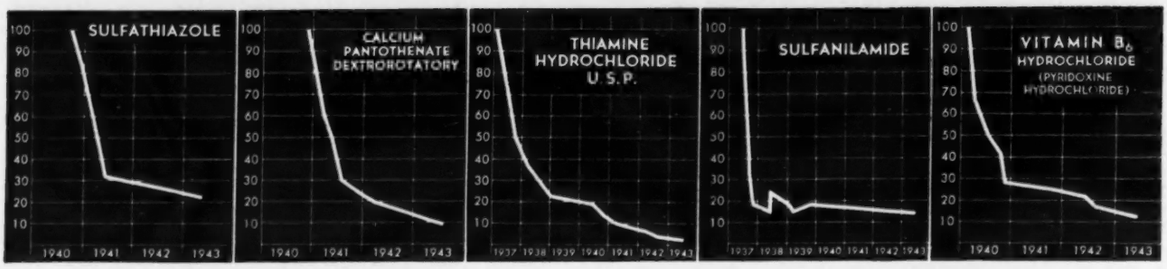
This problem yesterday engaged the attention of WPB's Industry Advisory Committee on industrial alcohol manufacturing.

Among the possible grain substitutes are petroleum gasses and wood wastes, already explored to some extent. Whether it will be necessary to further develop methods and plant capacities for the use of these raw materials, in order to somewhat relieve pressure on edible grains, will soon be determined by consultation between the War Food Administration and WPB.

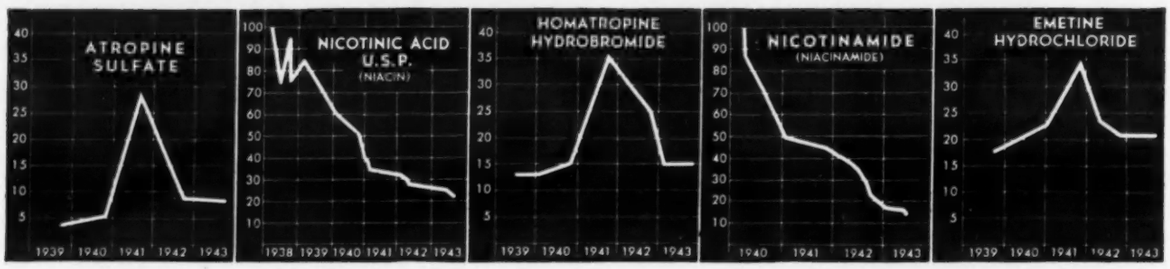
No final action was taken at yesterday's IAC meeting, but further exploration of the problem was planned, the results to be presented at the next industry meeting on March 1.



NOT ALL PRICES ARE GOING UP



...as these charts clearly show



The points plotted on these charts represent actual prices converted to percentages. In each chart, 100 per cent represents the earliest price in the trend, and all subsequent prices are in exact relationship to it.

At the outbreak of the war in 1939, Merck & Co., Inc. issued a statement to its customers on the importance of price stabilization of essential drugs and chemicals, and announced its intention—

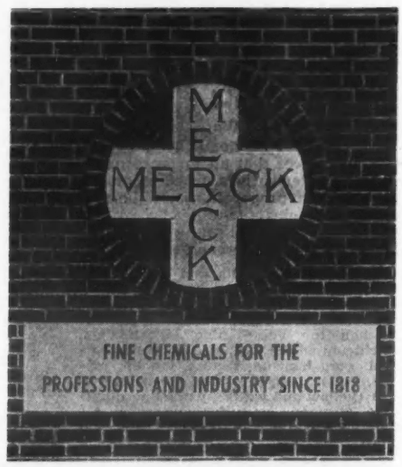
- To discourage forward buying of strategic products, and
- To devote its best efforts to providing Merck Products to customers at normal values, based upon past purchases and the availability of supplies.

Early in 1942, we pointed out that necessary price increases during the preceding fifteen months had been relatively few, and that on many other important products the price levels were even lower than in 1939.

And now, in the Autumn of 1943, we present further evidence that our price policy is sound and equitable, and that it is working in the best interests of our customers.

The charts above show the price trends of Bismuth, Bromides, Ephedrine, and other staple chemicals, as well as some of the newer products—the Vitamins and Sulfonamides. As these charts indicate, normal price levels have been maintained on certain typical products, and consistent *price reductions* have been made on others.

In other words, despite wartime restrictions, shortages of materials, and manpower problems, our policy of supplying Merck Chemicals at normal values remains unchanged.



MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

New York, N. Y. • Philadelphia, Pa. • St. Louis, Mo. • Elkton, Va. • Chicago, Ill. • Los Angeles, Cal.

In Canada: MERCK & CO. Ltd., Montreal and Toronto

Current Market Quotations
Chemicals and Related Materials

January 21, 1944

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.*..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, tank cars, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -12.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP, dms., works..... 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works..100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.95 - —
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't.... 100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .48 - .59
Standard USP, ¼ne cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .40 - .54
Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms..kilo.30.00 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.30.35 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.30.70 - —
1-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.31.41 - —
500 grams, bots.....kilo.32.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-23, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up...lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up...lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .89
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .67
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .95 - —
Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Acid, camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
cbys..lb. .08 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks .....gal. .13½- —
Cresylic,[3,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), light grade (200°-231°), tanks, f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .646 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .550 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J. gal. .676 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .570 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .696 - —
heavy grade (247°-298°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .586 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .490 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .510 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .636 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11¼
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
H, bbls.....lb. .43 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.. lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lt .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
Acid, muriatic, 22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms.....kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. 11½- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms.lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic. bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld...100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area...100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd., E.gal. .50 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms....lb. .17¾- .18½
Stearic,[5] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66° cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd. bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .33½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, ft. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35½
producers .....lb. .33 - —
Adeps lanae, hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. .32½- .34
producers .....lb. .32 - —
Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.
Agar,[5] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.50 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Albumen, egg, edible,[1] gran., bbls..lb. 2.04 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil), refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment. Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E...lb. .1880- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .1880- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1730- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- .2560
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- .3010
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- .2860
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .083½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,6,8] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E. gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49¾- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .65 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .53½- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¼- .13¼
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .12¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¾
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l., gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks .....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.12.62 - —
18 dms., c.l.....gal.12.66½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.12.63½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0660- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals, c.l., dlvd....gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd.gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd...gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns....lb. 2.10 - 2.80
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis. lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .33
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½ - .26½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .83½ - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .85½ - —
tanks, works.....gal. .80½ - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1340 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1390 - —
tanks .....lb. .1200 - —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[2] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½ - .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½ - .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09½ - .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[3] com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½ - .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼ - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[4] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14¼ - —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9¼% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾ - —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾ - —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms. .lb. .20¾ - —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms..lb. .15 - .19
Naphthenates, 1.7% Al, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾ - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½ - —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .26 - .28
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15¼ - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98.99%, 9.9.4 c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[5] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .86 - .89
grade B, 250-lb. dm.....lb. .54 - —
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard (No. 30), 200-lb. dm..lb. .38 - —
grade B (L-30), 250-lb. dm. lb. .36 - —
powder,[5] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .92 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard (30XD), 200-lb. dm. lb. .50 - —
grade B (L-30XD), 275-lb. dm..lb. .57 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drs., 1½c. for 50-lb. drs., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots. .....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cys., works, frt. equal..ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.lb. .06 - —
pure, cyls. .....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .06¼ - —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02¼ - —
tanks, works (NH_3 content), lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0589 - .0614
Bichromate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080 - —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms. .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .08¼ - .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼ - .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (s.a. Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., fib. dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, 33.5 nitrogen, bgs., producing point..ton.47.50 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Ammonia oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .32
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½ - .28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .21 - .30
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .09½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens...ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½ - —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½ - .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½ - .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½ - —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .95 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .662 - —
NF, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans .....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
import, natural, bls.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½ - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .25 - .28
Spanish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .29½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½ - .17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs...lb. .18½ - —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6,7] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½ - —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River...lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½ - —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs, ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots...oz.11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.60.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.52 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾ - —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .53 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines. ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½ - .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾ - .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo mines..ton.30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½ - —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y...ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.60.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Asphaltum, Mexican, refd., dms., Texas refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works... ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls. c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R. N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .11 - .13
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, cns., 1 to 3% up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½ - .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis...ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.26.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis... ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, gal. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minneapolis, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., bbls., cns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .50 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 95%, ret. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.35
Beth root, bls.....lb. .42 - .45
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., bots., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.53
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 82-66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.80 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Black, acetylene,[8] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb 12 - —
Black, bone, 3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb .06¼ - —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½ - —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼ - —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06550 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07¼ - —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06625 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½ - —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½ - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼ - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½ - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27¼ - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38¾ - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾ - —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½ - .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾ - —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .30 - .35
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., wks.... ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-18½% ammon., bgs., unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.56 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.00 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.50 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .12 - .13
reg. grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls.....lb. 3.15 - —
Ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.95 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis. lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bleflag root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.31.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.47.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld.....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼ - —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hyoematein).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).

ANILINE SALT
Available from warehouse stock—while it lasts.

BENZALDEHYDE N. F.
Packed in carboys of about 110 pounds net each—spot deliveries.

CHLOROFORM
We have both the technical and U. S. P. grades.

CRESYLIC ACID
We serve the Defense Supply Corporation as distributors for the British. We also supply the domestic petroleum cresylic under direction of the War Production Board.

ETHYL ETHER U. S. P.
Available for prompt shipment in drums.

HEXYL RESORCINOL
We will be pleased to receive your inquiries—prompt shipments now available.

MESITYL OXIDE
A powerful solvent for nitrocellulose and ethyl cellulose. Also dissolves low-viscosity cellulose acetate. The evaporation rate is between that of acetone and diacetone alcohol.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE
This is a recovered material—available in substantial quantities — sold on sample.

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Although our supplies are limited, we will try to be of service.

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A most interesting replacement for monosodium glutamate. Samples and quotations on request.

SODIUM BICARBONATE
We have a considerable tonnage of both the U. S. P. and the technical at bargain prices.

TARTARIC ACID U. S. P.
Granular or powder—spot, afloat or for shipment.

We pay premium prices for Berberine; sulphate, acid sulphate or hydrochloride.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08¾- .16¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works..lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, f.o.b. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05½- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles....lb. .05¾- —

Brown, umber, Turkey - type, f.o.b., Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .78 - .80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1790- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis. lb. .1840- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1690- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- .2640
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- .2690
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- .2540
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis. .....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ¼c. per lb. higher.
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.... ...lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —

Butyl carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb, .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate)
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.46

Caffeine, citrated, dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¼- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,6] dms., works.....ton.80.00 - —
dms., dlvd., c.l.....ton.87.00 -95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -35.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .39
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot, C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms .....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls., or over. works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works .....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12¾- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28 - .29
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Calomel,[3] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.95 - 2.98
bots. .....lb. 3.06 - 3.12
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .41½- —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44 - —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44½- —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .47½- .54½
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .68½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .70½- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .81½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .83½- —
Monobromate, dms .....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Russian, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .70 - .72
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .63 - .64
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .56½- .57½
natural, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
96%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., wrks....lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .265 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N.of Ohio R..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .97 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
Zone 5, 52½-gal. dms., 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Wyandotte

CHEMICALS CORPORATION

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CHLORINE

DRY ICE

BICARBONATE OF SODA

CALCIUM CARBONATE

AROMATIC INTERMEDIATES

HYDROGEN

MICHIGAN ALKALI DIVISION • Wyandotte, Michigan

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.	lb.	1.65 Nom.
decorticated, cs.	lb.	1.50 Nom.
green, Aleppey, bgs.	lb.	1.08 Nom.
Ceylon, cs.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.90 - —
Carvol, bots.	lb.	22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.31 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% grap., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, shtp't point	lb.	.24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis	lb.	.24¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis	lb.	.24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis	lb.	.25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis	lb.	.25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis	lb.	.26¼- —
imported, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, f.o.b. source	lb.	.10½- .11½
Cassia,[1] Bavaria, No. 1, thin quill, bls.	lb.	.60 Nom.
regular, bls.	lb.	.58 Nom.
shortstick	lb.	.53 Nom.
broken	lb.	.51 Nom.
China, bls.	lb.	.60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.	lb.	.53 Nom.
broken, bls.	lb.	.52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.	lb.	.61 Nom.
all thin, bls.	lb.	.62 Nom.
Cassia fistula, bakts.	lb.	.23 - .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	long ton.	75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works	unit-ton.	2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cnc.	lb.	12.50 -13.00
synth., bots.	lb.	19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins	lb.	2.25 - 2.40
resublimed, frt alld. E. of Miss., dms.	lb.	3.50 - —
Catnip, bls.	lb.	.30 - .33
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	.23 - .23½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.35 - —
kgs., works.	lb.	.37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis	lb.	2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.	lb.	.58 - .60
Roman, bls.	lb.	3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, pinewood,[3,6] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South.	ton.	30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	41 00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0285- .0370
tanks, works.	lb.	.0225- .0310
powdered, 65% tannin	lb.	.065 - .0715
Chillies (see Pepper, red).		
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 500 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	7.50 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks.	ton.	8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkboit, 90.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	12.50 - —
import, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.	lb.	.93 - .98
dms.	lb.	.90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.	lb.	.32 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.35 - —
Chlorine,[2,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.05¼- —
contracts	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
tanks, single units, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20 - .23
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 - .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld.	lb.	.30 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.	lb.	.32 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.	lb.	1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	16.00 - —
Ore[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).		
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).		
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).		
Chrysarobin, bct.	lb.	6.03 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs.	lb.	1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.	lb.	.19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 oz.	oz.	.80 + .13½*
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.	lb.	3.70 - 3.80
dms.	lb.	3.50 - 3.60

Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).		
Aldehyde, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00 - 3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.	lb.	.53 - .53½
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.52 - .53
chips, bgs.	lb.	.56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[2] cns., dms., jars.	lb.	.98 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lo.	6.00 - 7.00
Cloves,[1] Zanzibar	lb.	.17½- .18
Clover tops, red, bgs.	lb.	.45 - .50
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75 - —
c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25 - —
tanks, works.	gal.	.07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.	bbl.	9.25 - —
tanks, works.	gal.	.08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.	dm.	8.75 - —
ref., dms., c.l., works.	dm.	9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	.83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works,	lb.	1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.	lb.	.87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs.,	lb.	1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.	lb.	2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.	lb.	2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] blacks, kgs.	lb.	1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms.	lr.	.38½- —
Cobalt, soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dmc.	lb.	.65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs.	lb.	.75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns.	oz.	9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.	lb.	.25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.28 - .30
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).		
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.18 - .20
blue, bls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	No stocks
Colchicum seed	lb.	No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.19½- .20½
cns.	lb.	.23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.21 - .22
cns.	lb.	.25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.75 - .80
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.12 - .15
Conium leaves, bls.	lb.	1.15 - 1.20
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns.	lb.	.47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.	lb.	.50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] cupric, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd.	lb.	.26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.22½- .23
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.	lb.	.34 - .38
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.15 - 5.19
Copper metal,[1,6,9] electrolytic.	lb.	.12 - .12½
Naphthenates, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½- .20½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works.	lb.	.19 - .22
red, com'l, kgs.	lb.	.20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs.	lb.	.17 - .20
Resinates, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½- —
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.95 -10.05
bags in drums	100 lbs.	9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.	100 lbs.	1.55 - —
1-4, works.	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.	lb.	No prices
Coriander seed,[1] indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.22 - .25
Corn sugar, tanners',[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.695 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.525 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.681 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.731 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.34 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.18 - .19
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00 - —
Meal, 41%, mills.	ton.	45.00 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary dist. lb., 5 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.75 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.60 - .65
Cranesbill root, bls.	lb.	.18 Nom.

As our armed forces advance island after island in the South Pacific, on each of these stepping stones to Tokio, they encounter an enemy more dangerous than the treacherous Japs.

It is water-borne disease. In past wars this killer has caused more casualties than the most deadly weapons devised by man!

Today, chlorine and its compounds help to protect our fighting men against many forms of this menace. And for this important purpose, and other vital uses, Penn Salt supplies the army and navy with this important chemical.

In camps, during troop transportation, and in the field, chlorine sanitizes water for drinking and bathing. Its compounds serve bactericidal uses in field and base hospitals—in laundries, for bleaching and sanitizing purposes—in footbaths as a safeguard against common fungus infections.

These needs take a great deal of the Penn Salt output of chlorine and chlorine compounds. However, our concentration on this urgent wartime service has provided us with a fund of experience and increased facilities which will be turned to serving our peacetime customers even more satisfactorily when the war is won.

SOME OF THE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED BY PENN SALT:

ACIDS, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Mixed Acids, Hydrofluoric, Hydrofluosilicic, Nitric • AMMONIA • ALUM, Sulfate of Alumina • HYDRATE OF ALUMINA • BLEACHING POWDER • AMMONIA, Anhydrous and Aqua • CARBON BISULPHIDE • CARBON TETRACHLORIDE • CAUSTIC SODA • CORROSION-RESISTING CEMENTS • LIQUID CHLORINE • FERRIC CHLORIDE • FLUORIDES AND FLUOSILICATES • HYDROGEN PEROXIDE • *KRYOLITH Flux and Opacifier • *KRYOCIDE Insecticide • ORTHOSIL AND *PENNSALT METAL CLEANERS • SAL AMMONIAC • SODIUM ALUMINATE.

*Trade-marks Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Chemicals

1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • Minneapolis • Wyandotte • Tacoma

Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't. .lb. .37½ - —
smaller lots, bbls. .lb. .58 - —
kgs. .lb. .58½ - —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys. .lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Coaltar, oil,[2] crude, tanks, works. .gal. .15½ - —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works. .gal. .26 - —
tanks, works. .gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works. .gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots. .lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms. .lb. .85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots. .lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms. .gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[2,3] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. .lb. .09½ - .10¼
l.c.l., same basis. .lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis. .lb. .08¾ - .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald. .lb. .10¾ - .11¼
l.c.l., same basis. .lb. .11¼ - .11¾
tanks, same basis. .lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works. .lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works. .lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots. .100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. .lb. .08½ - —
smaller lots, works. .lb. .09½ - —
Cube root,[2,3] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls. .lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs. .lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs. .lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls. .lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs. .lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, bgs. .lb. .17 - .17½
Morocco, bgs. .lb. .16¾ - .17¼
Persian, bgs. .lb. .15¾ - .16
Cyanamide,[2,3] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts. .unit-ton. 1.52½ - —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis. .unit-ton. 1.62½ - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, wks. .lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. .lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. .lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. .lb. .09½ - —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, wks. .lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks. .lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. .lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. .lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls. .lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls. .lb. .25 - .30
Decanol,[2] normal, tech., dms., dlvd. .lb. .25 - —
Deertongue, bls. .lb. .21 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[2] paper bgs., works. .ton. 34.25 - —
Degras,[1,2] common, bbls. .lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls. .lb. .27½ - .29
Derris root,[2,3] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls. .lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.t., 100 lbs. 4.61 - —
Chicago .100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. .100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Chicago .100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l. .100 lbs. 4.36 - —
Chicago .100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l. .100 lbs. 4.46 - —
Chicago .100 lbs. 4.30 - —
white, bgs., c.l. .100 lbs. 4.31 - —
Chicago .100 lbs. 5.93 - —
l.c.l. .100 lbs. 4.41 - —
Chicago .100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l. .lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .lb. .10¼ - .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots. .lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[2] dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .2170 - .2200
l.c.l., dlvd. .lb. .2220 - .2250
tanks, dlvd. .lb. .2070 - .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works. .lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks. .lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works. .lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works. .lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast. .lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. .lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast. .ton. 22.00 - 25.00
l.c.l., ex whse. .ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast. .ton. 55.00 - 59.00
l.c.l., ex whse. .ton. 85.00 - 90.00
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.i.f. .lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .lb. .04 - .06
Dibuty) phthalate,[2] 5-gal. cns., works. .lb. .2550 - —
1-gal. cns., same basis. .lb. .2750 - —
dms., returnable, c.l., same basis. .lb. .2100 - .2250
l.c.l., same basis. .lb. .2150 - .2300
tanks, same basis. .lb. .2000 - .2150
Sebacate, dms., works. .lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms. .lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[2] dms., c.l., works. .lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .lb. .16 - —
tanks .lb. .14 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms. .lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms. .lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .3020 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .lb. .3070 - —
Diethyl phthalate,[2] dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .2025 - .2120
l.c.l. .lb. .2075 - .2170
tanks .lb. .1925 - .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works. .lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works. .lb. .14 - —
tanks .lb. .12 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[2] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. .lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms. .lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[2] dms., c.l., works. .lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works. .lb. .15½ - —
Monobutylether, dms., works. .lb. .22½ - .24½
Monoethylether,[2] dms., c.l., works. .lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works. .lb. .15½ - —
tanks, works. .lb. .13½ - —
Digitalis leaves, dms. .lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms. .lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l. .lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l. .lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs. .lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs. .lb. No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[2] dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .1875 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .lb. .1925 - —
tanks, dlvd. .lb. .1775 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l. .lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. .lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms. .lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min. .lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms. .lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphtalene, kgs. .lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls. .lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms. .lb. .18 - —
oily, dms. .lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[2] dms., dlvd. .lb. .44 - —
smaller lots. .lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld. .lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis. .lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis. .lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms., works. .gal. .56 - .58
tanks .gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms. .gal. .55 - .58
tanks .gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works. .lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works. .lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. .lb. .48 - .50
dms. .lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[2] bbls. .lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[2] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots. .lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-divi,[2] bgs., ex dock. .ton. 63.00 - 70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls. .lb. .50 - .55
dom., bls. .lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls. .lb. .15 - .20
Dover's powder, USP, cns. .lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs. .lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns. .lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C blue No. 2, cns. .lb. 13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. .lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns. .lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns. .lb. 27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns. .lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns. .lb. 3.65 - —
food, drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns. .lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns. .lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns. .lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns. .lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns. .lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns. .lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns. .lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns. .lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns. .lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns. .lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1. .lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6. .lb. 12.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. .lb. 12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. .lb. 2.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns. .lb. 12.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns. .lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns. .lb. 15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns. .lb. 15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns. .lb. 17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 6. .lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17. .lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18. .lb. 18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19 cns. .lb. 15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns. .lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns. .lb. 13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns. .lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns. .lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns. .lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns. .lb. 10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns. .lb. 12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns. .lb. 12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns. .lb. 10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3. .lb. 21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8. .lb. 7.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns. .lb. 12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns. .lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns. .lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[4] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G. .lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R. .lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet. .lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C. .lb. .70 - .80

DOW ANNOUNCES

PROPYLENE GLYCOL, N.F.

A new versatile product of exceptional purity

NATIONAL FORMULARY SPECIFICATIONS

Specific Gravity @ 25/25°C.	1.035—1.037
Distillation Range (Method 1, USPXII) I.B.P.-D.P.	185—190°C.
Ash	Not more than .007%
Acidity (As Acetic Acid)	Not more than .011.5%
Chloride	Not more than .07%
Sulfate	No Turbidity*
Heavy Metals	Not more than 5 p.p.m.
Arsenic (As As_2O_3)	Not more than 2 p.p.m.
Assay (Periodic Acid Method)	Not less than 97.5% Racemic Propanediol 1, 2

*Method—Dilute 5cc. of Propylene Glycol with 15cc. of distilled water and add 5 drops of Hydrochloric Acid and 5 drops of Barium Chloride T.S.

Pharmaceuticals

Cosmetics

Flavors, Extracts

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast Cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
329 Direct cast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .78
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B..lb. .65 - .00
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct ascrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon. ...lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
7075 Alizarin, astral base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
74 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1060 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .68 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Orange:—
16 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .63 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M....lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
686 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow...lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 5c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base..lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .98 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
809 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - —
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .57 - .58
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
select, bndls.....lb. .25 - .26
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .63 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170-.1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220-.1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070-.1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1223-.1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1273-.1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125-.1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27½- .30
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .39½- .39½
Myristate, ms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[2] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —

Dow Propylene Glycol, N.F. is a chemical product of marked importance in many industries. This new Dow material possesses a high degree of purity. It is now available and ready for use in a wide variety of applications. . . . Dow Propylene Glycol is a clear, colorless, practically odorless, viscous liquid with a slight, characteristic taste. It is completely miscible with water, chloroform and acetone, and is compatible with many organic substances. In addition to its superior solvent qualities, Dow Propylene Glycol offers distinct advantages as a preservative. It is also an excellent hygroscopic agent, softening and moistening agent, flavor vehicle, plasticizer and chemical intermediate.

ready to serve the **PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY!**

The use of Propylene Glycol, N.F. in the preparation of pharmaceutical products

Dow Propylene Glycol is of special value to the pharmaceutical industry. Here it is used as a constituent of biological serums, elixirs, antiseptics, salves, ointments, vitamin concentrates and dentifrices. It offers solvent and preservative properties—definitely superior to many other products. As a solvent, emollient, humectant, lubricant and preservative, Propylene Glycol is ready to serve a wide variety of needs in the preparation of many pharmaceuticals.

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A new booklet explaining the use of Dow Propylene Glycol, N.F. is just off the press. It contains necessary physical data, charts and other technical information to aid you in using this helpful product. Write to Department "L" for your copy of this booklet.

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Beverages

Food

DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Ethylene glycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1o½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.55 -10.75
Ethylidianilin, dms.....lb. .46 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more, lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum, 2 tons, bgs. ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works... ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs., ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs....ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs., lb. .12½- .13
Indian, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs., or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .70 - .75
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines..... net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70° or more CaF_2, mines..lb.33.00 - —
65% Ca F_2, mines.....lb.32.00 - —
60% Ca F_2, mines.....lb.31.00 - —
less than 60% Ca F_2 mines, lb.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,8,9] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0555- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., English, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[8] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. 45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases, lb. No stocks
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane..... gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 octane, tanks... gal. .075 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .06½- .07
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
natural, 26-70, tanks.....gal. .04¾- .05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07¾- .0805
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Geisemium root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .29 Nom.
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 5.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
Glauber's salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[1] producers, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 38 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
299-300, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
hide, 331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. is 3½c. over producers.' Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,2,3] CP, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. Zones A and C..lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms.. c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher. Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of and including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima. Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .2_ - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride acid, brown, bots., oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
powd., bxs .....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .21 - .25
Graphite,[1,9] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 59% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
80%, passable through 50 mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis....lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,9] house, loose.....lb. .08½- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08½- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —

ACETYL CHLORIDE
ALPHA CHLORNAPHTHALENE
ALUMINUM CHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS
AMMONIUM BENZOATE
ANTIMONY TRICHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS
ARSENIC TRICHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS
BENZAL CHLORIDE
BENZOATE OF SODA—USP
BENZOIC ACID
BENZOIC ANHYDRIDE
BENZOTRICHLORIDE
BENZOYL CHLORIDE
BENZYL ALCOHOL
BENZYL CHLORIDE
BLEACHING POWDER
CAUSTIC SODA
CHLOR ANISIDINE
CHLORINATED PARAFFIN
CHLORINE, LIQUID
CYCLOHEXANOL
2:5 DICHLOR ANILINE
DICHLOR NAPHTHALENE
DICHLOR STEARIC ACID
FERRIC CHLORIDE SOLUTION
HEXACHLORBENZENE
ISOPROPYL CHLORIDE
LAURYL PYRIDINIUM CHLORIDE
META NITROBENZOYL CHLORIDE
METHYL CYCLOHEXANOL
METHYL DICHLOR STEARATE
METHYL PENTACHLOR STEARATE
METHYL STEARATE
MONOCHLORBENZENE
MONOCHLORTOLUENE
MURIATIC ACID
ORTHODICHLORBENZENE
PARADICHLORBENZENE
PARA NITROBENZOYL CHLORIDE
PENTACHLORBENZENE
PHOSGENE
PIPERIDINE
POLYCHLOR NAPHTHALENE
PROPIONYL CHLORIDE
SODIUM SULFHYDRATE
SODIUM SULFIDE
SULFUR DICHLORIDE
SULFUR MONOCHLORIDE
SULFURYL CHLORIDE
THIONYL CHLORIDE
TRICHLORBENZENE

With expanded production facilities now devoted entirely to war needs, we may not be able to supply some of your requirements as promptly as usual. However, *if your problems are related to our products*, we can help by adding our experience to yours. This may solve some of your problems and save you considerable research.

Basically, our experience stems from intensive research on Caustic Soda, Chlorine and Hydrogen and years of exploration have developed valuable data on the list of related Hooker products which follows.

This list does not include our complete line of chemicals. We make many more and can make still others.

Tell us about your problems. You'll get all the help we can possibly give you. Write Dept. O-1.

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
New York, N. Y. • Tacoma, Wash. • Wilmington, Calif.

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

HOOKER CHEMICALS

4850

Green, chrome. CP, dark, light, medium blue content:—
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½ —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26½ —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .27½ —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .30½ —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07½ —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06½ —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09½ —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis..lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ¼c. higher dlvd.

Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Pthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, flb. dms.....lb 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .13½- .14
white, sorts, 1. bgs.....lb .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalium (see A)
Benzoin, siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.lb. .55¾- —
31, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
35, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
36, same basis.....lb .12¾- —
37, same basis.....lb .18½- —

Gum copal, Congo, sorted, No. 38, same basis..lb. .12¼- —
39, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾ —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¾ —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11 - —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .[illegible] —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
unscraped, same basis..lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .13 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06¼- —
batu, bold, unscraped, nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .07¼- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar[1], bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¼- —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
Manila, Bocas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bekts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis lb. .14¼- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Lobs,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¼- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l.. lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bekts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale, nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
SC, same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
seeds and dust, same basis. lb. .06¾- —

Gum copal, Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .20¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .29¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l.lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 3, bgs., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.. lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis. lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis...lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60

Gum olibanum, siftings, cs....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] ca., ex dock, whse. lb. 1.40 Nom.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¾- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.60 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 3.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .29 - —
No. 3.....lb. .26 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .13½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,2] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks

SPOT DELIVERIES

BORIC ACID

Ammonium Persulfate, U.S.P. Calomel, U.S.P.
Formic Acid Dextrose C. P. Anhydrous
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

SULFOCARBOLATES, U. S. P.

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Hempseed, sterilized, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .28
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12¼- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis. lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38 - —
5lb. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
60°-70°c., industrial grades, tankcars, Group 3..gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.25 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .50 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 5lb. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .08¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, divd..lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., net.....lb. 1.28¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 60-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .32 - .38
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd.....lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd..lo. .17 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
djns.....lb. .18 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 300-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls., lb. .07½- —
kegs.....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns.....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys., bots.....lb. .53 - .59
cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns.....lb. .82 - —
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns. lb. .54 - .57
scales, cns.....lb. .59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms., lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .08
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls..lb. .32 - .35
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23¼- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.95 - —
Isobutyl acetate,[3] dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0700- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[3] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .13
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .53
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd. bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs..lb. .70 - —

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .45 - .50
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04¼- .04½
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.. gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.. gal. .04¼- .04¼
Okla.-Texas, 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. 04⅝- 04⅝
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- .08
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07⅛
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07⅝- .07⅞
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11¼- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,5] city, trcs.....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Western, choice, trcs...100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Greek, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .19 - .19½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .30½- .31
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,6] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls...lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .13
Lead arsenate, standard, 1-lb. bgs., c.l..lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16½ .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E..lb. .07½- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .07⅝- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, 5lb. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19⅝- .21¼
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14½- .17¼
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17⅝- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09⅝- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09⅝- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., lb. .10⅝- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
95%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09⅜- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —

ENCO SOLICITS INQUIRIES

for

CREAM OF TARTAR TARTARIC ACID

ENCOLOID (SOYA LECITHIN)

BENZOATE OF SODA BENZALDEHYDE

SULFATHIAZOLE GUM ARABIC

ENCO CHEMICAL CORPORATION

FORMERLY NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORP.

441 LEXINGTON AVENUE • • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. MU-6-1990

Lead, red, dry, 98% Pb_3O_4, l.c.l., smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Resinate, precip., 23.3% Pb, 160-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .38
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 16% Pb, 60-gal. dms., lb. .08¾- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basis sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs...lb. .13¼- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - .43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41 - .55
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .37½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Russian, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, Keystone, Ala....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.50 -11.85
Linden with leaves, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.42.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works., frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Lithium chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titarated,[5] (high strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 Nom.
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .67½- .68
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lyb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08¾- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10½- —
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y.; Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl., dlvd. storedoor.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs \b. .25 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia,(calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Magnesia, peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, dms., lb. .65 - .67
kgs. .....lb. .62 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y.....ton.84.00 -90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26¾- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works... ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, 2 bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 2.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.27 - —

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers:

Newspapers Daily Emphasize Sulfadiazine's Fast-Growing Popularity. Let CALCO Help You Supply This Mounting Demand.

Magic of Sulfa Stems Terrors Of Meningitis

Cases Up 1,100% in City in 2 Years, but Mortality May Be Less Than 5%

Through the magic of sulfa drugs deaths and permanent disability from meningococcic meningitis, popularly known as spinal meningitis, can be slashed to an incredibly low level, it was learned yesterday when cases have risen approximately 1,100% in New York City in two years. The latest story of the curative powers of sulfa drugs, particularly sulfadiazine. . .

In CALCO'S large-capacity plants, manufacture of SULFADIAZINE is under rigid quality controls from the first step (see illustration) through every process of quantity production.

Just as the recommendation by the Surgeon General's Office of Sulfadiazine for pneumococcal, streptococcal, meningococcal meningitis and other infections fostered its widespread use among the armed forces, so now its universal endorsement by leading medical and health authorities is opening up big, new demands for this famous sulfa drug through normal pharmaceutical outlets.

Happily, CALCO'S mounting production capacity now permits the offering of Sulfadiazine to ethical pharmaceutical manufacturers generally in quantities to meet the needs of this rapidly-expanding civilian market.

Do you, too, see the opportunity for increasing sales and profits in the marketing of Sulfadiazine? If so, we suggest you talk over your requirements with CALCO right away.

Ask About These Other Available CALCO Products:

Sulfapyridine U.S.P.
(and Sodium Monohydrate)
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nikethamide
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Cinchophen N.F.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(and Sodium Monohydrate)
Mandelic Acid U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(Powder—Crystals)
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Glutamic Acid HCL
Calcium and Sodium Pantothenate
2-Methyl-1, 4 Naphthoquinone
Phenothiazine
(For Veterinary Use)
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

Pharmaceutical Department
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
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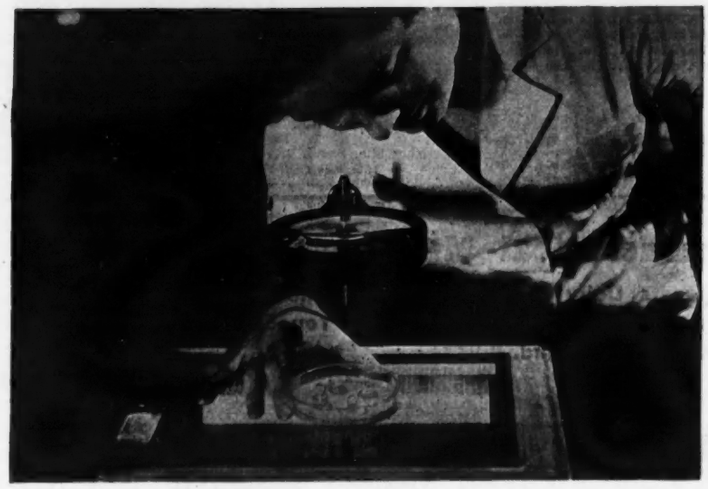
ARMY E NAVY

OPD—1-24-1944 20

INSIDE NEWS

JANUARY PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1944

Drug Shortage In Germany As U. S. and Canada Break Penicillin Bottleneck



TESTING THE ACTION OF PENICILLIN

In this Oxford Cup Test, penicillin in various concentrations is introduced into upright tubes where its "zone of inhibition" stops the growth of disease bacteria. As it spreads away from the tubes, and becomes more dilute, its inhibiting action gradually ceases. The size of the zone of inhibition indicates the strength of the penicillin used. (Courtesy of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.)

News filtering through neutral sources hints at a growing drug shortage in the Third Reich. The reports are based on a series of new government decrees permitting pharmacists to use substitutes for drugs "in short supply."

Especially significant is the case of benzococaine, now on Germany's short list. Its original proprietary, anaesthesin, was made by I. G. Farben, and its shortage may indicate effectiveness of bombing, as well as increased demand for pain-killers.

Meanwhile, scarcity of certain pharmaceuticals is still making news here at home.

Penicillin. Production will probably be sufficient for the Armed Forces by middle of '44. A Canadian plant employing 250 men and women, will produce 500,000,000 Oxford units by April, 26,000,000,000 units yearly. About 20 U. S. chemical and pharmaceutical houses are now producing it on a scale sufficiently large to permit a forecast of 27,000,000,000 units annually by the turn of the year. Even a whiskey distiller will be in penicillin production by February. According to reports from the distiller, a new method will be employed.

Quinine. To fight shortage created by Jap conquests, trade in South American Cinchona bark has been revived after 300 years. From Columbia southward through Ecuador and Peru to Bolivia, native mule pack trains gather and dry the bark for shipment to U. S., where quinine is extracted. Ipecac is also on the list of increased imports: it is used to fight amoebic dysentery in the tropics. Menthol, another scarce South American item, is giving trouble to buyers, largely because of peculiarities of trading with Jap colonists in Brazil, who keep competitors bidding even after the "sale". Buyers then run the risk of crashing against U. S. price ceilings.

Cuban Alcohol is part of the strange interweaving of wartime shortages. Alcohol production on the island has risen from a normal 25 to 30 million gallons yearly to 70,000,000. Reason: liquor distillers import it 140 proof and blend here. Cosmetic manufacturers export perfume concentrates and blend with alcohol there.

Discovered: that Vitamin C acts like insulin, the hormone used for relief of diabetes . . . that the poison in poison ivy, called "Urushiol" is the same poisonous stuff originally extracted by Japs from lac trees and used in various lacquers, including lacquer on mah jongg sets . . . that nerve fragments, frozen and dehydrated in high vacuum can be rehydrated and used for grafts in neuro-surgery.

Planned: a bigger market for vitamins in chocolate bars . . . additional fats and oils for soap manufacture in '44 . . . a new folding can opener, no bigger than a razor blade, now going into mass production, and to be issued to every U. S. soldier instead of old-style keys attached to cans. 530

A 10-in-1 Component

Since the start of the war, the Army has believed that a dehydrated corned beef hash would be a definite asset to its ration program. After many months of research and development, the product is being delivered to the fighting fronts, specially packed to properly preserve it. It is tasty, has high nutritive value and can be eaten in first line fighting zones where there may be no cooks nor cooking equipment. The new product is the first combination of dehydrated and precooked food with meat, not including soup, that has been accepted for Army use. How it's prepared—how served and in what quantities as a ration food is yours if you'll inquire. Or if you prefer, we'll tell you about it from viewpoint of the post-war home kitchen. 531

Could You Use It?

Perfection and adoption of a new process for chilling and packing cream has been announced by an Eastern dairy, for use with cream having a butterfat content of 70 per cent or more. By this process, cream that has first been concentrated is chilled upon a revolving surface. The resultant cream is reconstituted to produce a cream equal in consistency, texture and flavor to the fresh product. It's been used commercially long enough to prove its practicability. Maybe you could use it to replace a form of cream in ice cream, cream cheese and other dairy products? 532

Something New . . . Added

A discovery is heralded in the processing of pickles and sauerkraut. It involves addition of a starter solution to the brine to increase the rate of lactic acid production to the point where yeasts and pectin-destroying bacteria cannot grow. These starters (we'll furnish you a list) are better than pure cultures, and the same improvement could not be brought about by the addition of lactic acid at the beginning of a normal pickle fermentation. 533

Rotting Control

Sweet potato storage recommendations have been revised as a result of recent studies of ventilation and moisture content

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Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.62	- —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	5.70	- —
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	5.55	- —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.20	- —
solid, precip., 6.3%, bbls.	lb.	.22	- —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.16	- —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .10½
precip., dms.	lb.	.14½	- .16½
Soyate, 6.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.22	- —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works.	lb.	.11¼	- .11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.	lb.	.05½	- .06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East.	ton.	59.50	- —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati	ton.	66.50	- —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs.	lb.	.05	- .05½
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms.,	lb.	.09	- —
Mangrove bark, if and when available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton.	ton.	63.00	- —
Manna flake, large, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
small, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Mannitol,[4] com'l grade, bbls., works.	lb.	.35	- .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works.	lb.	.85	- —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points.	ton.	14.50	-20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago.	ton.	17.50	-25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.	lb.	.42½	- .43
Calif., French type, bls.	lb.	.75	- .76
Chilean, bls.	lb.	.38	- .39
French, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Portuguese, wild, bls.	lb.	.33½	- .35
Tunisian, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Matico leaves, bls.	lb.	.22	- .29
Menthol, natural, Brazilian, cs.,	lb.	16.50	- —
synthetic, USP, cs.	lb.	13.00	- —
technical	lb.	6.00	- 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.	lb.	3.06	- 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs.	lb.	.70	- .72
30%, pails.	lb.	1.44	- 1.48
50%, pails.	lb.	2.06	- 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).			
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).			
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate,[2] bots.	lb.	3.02	- —
fib. dms.	lb.	2.89	- 2.91
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).			
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.	lb.	4.00	- 4.06
Iodide,[2] red, NF, bots.	lb.	4.66	- 4.71
fib. dms., kgs.	lb.	4.60	- —
yellow, bots.	lb.	4.76	- 4.81
fib. dms., kgs.	lb	4.70	- —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).			
Oxide,[2] yellow, NF, VI, fib. dms.	lb.	3.85	- —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).			
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).			
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).			
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.	lb.	1.93	- 1.96
dms.	lb.	1.86	- 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	- —
tanks	lb.	.10½	- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	3.00	- —
gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	15.00	- —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	3.00	- —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.65	- —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.70	- —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R	gal.	.63	- .66
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	- .76
tanks, same basis	gal.	.60	- —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.			
synthetic,[1,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.34½	- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.36½	- —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.38½	- —
4 ,frt. alld.	gal.	.40½	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.37	- —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.42½	- —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A.	gal.	.41	- —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.53½	- .56½
Methanol, synth., tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.28	- —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.30	- —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.32	- —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.32½	- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore. Utah, Wash.			
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.10½	- .12
W. of Miss.	lb.	.11½	- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.11	- .14
W. of Miss.	lb.	.12	- .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.09½	- —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.10½	- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.,	lb.	.07	- .09
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.07½	- .11
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08½	- .10¾
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.06	- —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.07	- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.29½	- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.68	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.60	- —
Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.			

OPD—1-24-1944

NATIONAL CAN

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of air in the storage houses. The new emphasis on ventilators is thus changed from humidity control to temperature control. The recommendations have followed three years of intensive research on the rotting problem with "sweets". 534

Juiciness Ratings

It is possible to determine mechanically the juiciness of meat samples and thus avoid the uncertainties of organoleptic ratings, a specially adapted hydraulic press being used in experimental work on a 25 to 35 gram sample. 535

High Acid Milk

Weak body in Cheddar cheese has been corrected by a certain addition to the milk before pasteurization which permits a greater retention of moisture in the cheese than that from normal milk. 536

"Alayam"

The time may not be far distant when people will be eating sweet potatoes in the shape of candy, breakfast cereal, peanuts, cookies, sandwich spreads and in other almost unheard of forms. This whole new line of potential products has the enthusiastic support of private manufacturers up and down the country. From the golden brown crunchy basic, tasting like caramel taffy, some 20 varieties of food have been discovered, all of them fully prepared and ready for serving when received. Primarily they are considered energy-producing foods, since they have approximately three times the fuel value of the fresh sweet potato. And we'.e betting you want to know more about them! 537

Pea Root Rot

A six year study of pea fields in New York State discloses that where peas have been grown in rotation over a period of 16 years that the important root rot organisms were not eliminated entirely by a three, four or five year rotation. One strain of root rot, isolated from the California red kidney bean, was found to be extremely pathogenic to peas and capable of living as a weaker parasite on various dry beans. California red kidney beans, therefore, should not be included in a rotation where peas are planted. The study revealed that profitable yields were obtained during the three, four and five year rotation of peas even though the root rot organisms were not entirely eliminated, providing growing seasons were favorable and the fields were well fertilized.

Would you like a complete report of the pea root rots strains covered, the findings on their distribution and their relation to soils? 538

A-M-C Anti-Oxidant

Fat-soluble vitamins are stabilized by an anti-oxidant containing A-M-C. 539

Technical Topics

ACTIVATED IODINE—Iodized fabrics, declared useful for surgical purposes, are described in a recent British patent. The impregnated material can be kept sterilized and dry, it is stated, and when needed, put on a wound or other laceration. It releases active iodine as soon as it is moistened by the secretion of the wound. 540

COATINGS TEST—Iron foil is now being used by one American paint manufacturer for the accelerated testing of coatings for their rust-preventing properties. The foil is glued to a glass microscope slide, the protective coating to be tested spread uniformly on top, and the slide then exposed in an accelerated testing unit. A time factor is the answer. 541

AEROBACILLUS FERMENT—Butyleneglycol production by fermentation is now being accomplished in a Canadian pilot plant. The process employs an *Aerobacillus* type of organism, and there's an important co-product of the fermentation. In addition to the use of butyleneglycol as a precursor for butadiene, investigation has revealed potential uses of the material in plastics, solvents, protective coatings, humectants, pharmaceuticals, and organic synthesis. 542

RAW SILK POWDER—A powder made from raw silk chemically treated and then ground, is said to have value in cosmetics and antiseptic dusting powders, according to a new British patent. 543

CITRONELLA—Citronella oil from which several important aromatic chemicals are made, was a monopoly of Java. Since 1941 an American has increased plantings up to 8,000 acres in this grass in a Central American country. 544

NEW ENERGY—A new application of energy is employed in a recently developed process for dehydrating food products. It is reported that the process makes possible the removal of 99 per cent of the moisture content from a compressed vegetable block. 545

BRAINS TO BURNS—A drug developed several years ago for combating the trypanosomes which cause sleeping sickness, has recently been found to have valuable germicidal properties, especially suitable for the local treatment of burns and wounds. The full chemical name of the compound is a 25-letter word that might interest readers. Two similar compounds, known by the shortened styles of pentamidine and stilbamidine, have also been found effective in counteracting the micro-organisms causing infection in burns and wounds. 546

LOW-TOXIC DRUG—A new sulphonamide drug of low toxicity, is being offered by a British pharmaceutical manufacturer. It is declared to be rapidly absorbed when given by mouth, and to attain a high concentration in the blood when given in adequate doses. May we tell you? 547

WATER-REPELLANTS—New compounds are being offered by an American manufacturer for conferring water repellency on textiles. 548

ORANGE POWDER—The manufacture of this powder by means of a modification of the high vacuum process used for drying blood plasma is a new process, now being worked out, which holds great possibilities for new food developments. 549

WATERLESS VINEGAR—Vinegar is shipped with great space saving through a process which freezes out the water. 550

FLAVOR TABLETS—Lemon tablets may soon be added to vanilla and maple tablets, for Army use in place of liquid flavor extracts. Want to know about them? 551

GRAIN-DRIVEN CARS—Canada may run its automobiles on its surplus grain after the war. Alcohol for fuel, 1-glycol, an antifreeze which can take 40° F. below zero, and butyleneglycol, which can be turned into Buna S rubber, are all products from grain for which processes have been developed. 552

FRUIT FLOUR—Fruit flour, containing 50% dried fruit and other highly palatable ingredients, is being popularized in Switzerland to save sugar, fat and wheat in pastry cooking. 553

FEATHER FLUFF—Collection of wet-picked chicken feathers, formerly wasted, is now becoming a sizable industry. A preservative (formula available) preserves the feathers in a normal fluffy state. 554

SKIN TROUBLES?—A simple washing compound has been found to possess fungicidal properties and to be so mild in its action on the skin as to reduce any tendency to dermatitis. 555

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquiries to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corporation, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article—also name of the magazine you saw it in.

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Deliveries Subject to Priority Ratings

(*Advertisement*)

Methyl acetone, group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .82 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .85 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis..gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Groups B, sales Zone are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Ten., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1..gal. .51 - —
Zone 2..gal. .52 - —
Zone 3..gal. .53½- —
Zone 4..gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1..gal. .54½- —
Zone 2..gal. .57 - —
Zone 3..gal. .58 - —
Zone 4..gal. .59½- —

Methyl acetone, synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2..gal. .44½- —
Zone 3..gal. .45½- —
Zone 4..gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va, Wis; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots..lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns..lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns..lb. .75 - .80
cyls..lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —

Methyl chloride, refrigeration, tanks, service men and consumers..lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns..lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms..lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots..lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms..lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs..lb. .37 - .39
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .30
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib, ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works..lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib, ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works..lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs..lb. 2.25 - —

Methylene chloride, refrig., dms., works..lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dms., works..lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[2] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[2] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd..lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd..lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[3] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l..ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l..ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l..ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l..ton.39.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l..ton.43.50 - —
wet grd.,[3] biotite, c.l., bgs...lb. .03½- —
l.c.l..lb. .04½- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03½- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs...lb. .04½- —
l.c.l..lb. .05½- —
paper, bgs., c.l..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l..lb. .05½- —

Mica, wet- grd., rubber, c.l., bgs. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .05 - —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works, wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex wrhse or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk. lb. .12½- —
Zone B..... lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B, same basis.lb. .14¾- —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over, works. lb. .26¾- —
less than 10 bbls., works..lb. .27¼- —
Millet seed, early fortune, bgs., lb. .04¼- .04¾
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .04¼- .04¾
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,2] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18¼- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Miss., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate)
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .06 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Morphine hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
Musk, synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .20½- .21
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WSA insurance $4.50 per ton.. ton.75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s., same basis.. ton.68.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[3,6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.. lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .03 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .03¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .03¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N.Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N.Y..ton.15.50 - —

Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.

Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .35
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
spirit-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-7, 40-60 sec., same basis..lb. .28 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports..ton.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, producing plant..... unit-ton, 3.15 + .40- 3.50 + .40
sewage sludge, bulk, producing plant..unit-ton. 2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Chinese .....lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .36½ Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan.. bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
Bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Angelica root, bots.....lb. No stocks
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .48
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.95
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers..lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.60 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 2.25
redistilled, USP X, cns....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.75 -11.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.25 -12.50
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, ons..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. No prices
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -28.00
Cassis, USP, cns.....lb.12.00 Nom.
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
cns .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
cns. .....lb. .13¾- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms., c.l.....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 60% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
Cedarleaf, tech., cns., dms...lb. 1.20 - 1.25
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Cedarwood, Southern, dms....lb. .65 - .80
Celery, bots.....lb.24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .93 - 1.05
Java, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,2] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 50-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.23.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
ref'd, bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls...lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —

The Facts About Lemon Oil Supplies

Reports have been circulated regarding possible shortage of lemon oil in this country.

The truth is that larger quantities have been delivered for commercial purposes this year than ever before, and sufficient oil is being shipped from California to meet every legitimate user's need.

The Exchange group has never yet failed to complete a contract for oil. Its grower-owners expect to continue to meet all legitimate orders for the world's finest lemon oil.

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OIL OF
LEMON
U. S. P.

Sold to the American Market exclusively by

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

Distributors for: CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant: Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California

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Oil, creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 6.00 - —
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.50 - 8.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.10 - 6.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.18
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.90
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram., per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram—per million units. .20 - —
200,000 to more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.75
Bourbon, cns.....lb.14.00 -16.50
Russian, cns.....lb.16.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.35
Lard,[6] common, 1 bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
ined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 8.00 - —
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. 7.50 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -12.50
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1510- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1570- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1490- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...gal. 1.13½- 1.21½
tankcar .....gal. 1.10½- —
Lubricating,[5] al refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22½- .28
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-250 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .30½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .28 - .32½
Mace, dist. cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns...lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mustard seed,[5] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls...gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, French, bbls.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.220.00 -275.00
Haitian, dms.....lb.240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. No prices
Olitica,[1] liquid, dms.....lb. .26¾- —
tanks .....lb. .25 - —
Oleo,[5] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms.....gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms.....gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms.....lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (62% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .75 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns...lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Messina, USP, coppers..lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
sequiterpeneless, bots....lb.100.00 -125.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, C.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .05½- —
350° flash, 70-89 s 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- —
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill. lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, dms.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. 3.30 Nom.
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, dms....lb. 6.00 Nom.
redist., USP, cns., dms.....lb. 6.35 Nom.
Perilla,[1,2] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, ship't, dms., lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Pimento, berry, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, dms., c.l., divd. E.....lb. .076 - —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .081 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .06½- —
divd. E.....lb. .07 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Putty,[5] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —

Oil, putty, dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red,[5] dms., divd.....lb. .13¼- .14¾
tanks, divd.....lb. .12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.30.00 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .62 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .64 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-boiled, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.35
Savin, cns.....lb.26.00 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns....lb. No prices
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1299- .1340
tanks .....lb. .1259- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1389- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1445- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
needle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25

Oil, sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks..lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[6] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, divd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,5] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.50.00 Nom.
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White, mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l.gal. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50¼- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .56 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .64 - .67

Oil, white mineral, USP, 320/330 vis., c.l..gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l..gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .46 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 5.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. No prices
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Ylang-ylang, bots.....lb.14.50 -18.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[1]..lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45

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THE PRICES ARE *Right* ... THE QUALITY IS OF THE *Highest*

Heliotropine
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Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Hydratropic Aldehyde
Para Methyl Hydratropic Aldehyde
Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
Cyclamal
Cumarin
Vanillin
Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
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9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼-	—
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12⅜-	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12½-	—
dlvd. other points	lb.	.12 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12⅜-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.,	lb.	.13 -	—
Other points	lb.	.12½-	—
Molybdate,[1] bbls.	lb.	.41 -	—
Orthonitroaniiin toner,[1] kgs., works	lb.	.80 -	—
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80 -	1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.	lb.	.30 -	.31
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.13 -	.14
sweet, bls.	lb.	.13 -	.14
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.45 -	.75
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Orris root, African, bls.	lb.	.80 -	.85
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.85 -	.90
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.46
Verona, bls.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Orthochloroaniiin, dms.	lb.	.60 -	.70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 -	—
Orthocresol,[2,4] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	.18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	.18½
29.0°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	.17½
Orthochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½-	—
Orthochlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroaniiin, dms.	lb.	.45 -	—
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.,	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 -	—
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 -	—
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 -	—
Osage orange, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.28 -	—
extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.11 -	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.10 -	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works	lb.	3.50 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	3.75 -	4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	2.50 -	3.25
paperverine, hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	7.00 -	—
smaller lots.	oz.	7.05 -	7.25
sulphate, natural, cns.	oz.	7.10 -	7.35
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.39½-	.40
good, bgs.	lb.	.37 -	.38
Spanish, fancy, bgs.	lb.	.45 -	.56
good bgs.	lb.	.36 -	.37
fair, bgs.	lb.	.32 -	.33
Para-anisidin, dms., works.	lb.	.75 -	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.32 -	—
Paracresol,[2] bbls., f.o.b. wks.	lb.	.41 -	—
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.1595-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1645-	—
tanks	lb.	.1545-	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 -	.12
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12½-	.15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	.04¼-	—
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery	lb.	.05 -	—
123-125 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0520-	—
125-127 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0520-	—
128-130 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0560-	—
130-132 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0585-	—
131-133 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0585-	—
133-135 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0615-	—
135-137 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0640-	—
138-140 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0715-	—
143-145 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0810-	—
149-151 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.1050-	—
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.			
Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.23 -	—
100 to 999 lbs., works	lb.	.24 -	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12 -	—
and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.35 -	.45
Paranitroaniiin, kgs., works.	lb.	.43 -	.45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 -	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb.	.30 -	—
Paraphenylenediamine, tech.,	lb.	2.00 -	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	lb.	.48 -	—
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.29 -	.25
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21 -	.26
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.15
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.34 -	.35
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	.85 -	—
Pellitory root, bls.	lb.	.65 -	.70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.20 -	.25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75 -	—
less than barrel lots.	lb.	1.00 -	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.29 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.33 -	—
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00 -	—
less than barrel lots.	lb.	1.50 -	—
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.19 -	—
tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.07½-	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.,	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gal.	gal.	.55 -	—
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0665	Bid
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0705	Bid
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295	Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.30 -	.31
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	.50 -	.52
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.23 -	.23¼
Niger, fair, bgs.	lb.	.18¼-	.19
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.22¼-	.23
Peppermint, USP, bls.	lb.	.65 -	.70
import, bls.	lb.	.90	Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1.	lb.	.0782-	.0800
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0832-	.0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832-	.0850
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0882-	.0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0882-	.0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932-	.0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point.	lb.	.0882-	.0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932-	.0950

Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021 -	—
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 -	—
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 -	—
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03⅝-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04⅝-	—
cream, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½-	—
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	—
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 -	—
soft, c.l.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½-	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	bbl.	.93 -	1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.57 -	—
Kentucky, Union County	bbl.	1.32 -	1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86 -	1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85 -	1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31 -	3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast	bbl.	1.06 -	1.36
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.01 -	1.25
West	bbl.	.70 -	1.12
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10 -	1.22
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12 -	—
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55 -	—
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55 -	—
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55 -	—
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:— Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04 -	—
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½-	—
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10 -	—
light	bbl.	1.20 -	—
diesel, tanks	gal.	.04 -	—
stove dist.	gal.	.05 -	—
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.03½-	—
No. 5	bbl.	.85 -	—
No. 6	bbl.	.80 -	.85
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	.85 -	.90
Oklahoma, No. 2	gal.	.03⅝-	—
No. 6	bbl.	.90 -	—
14-16	bbl.	.97 -	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.06⅜-	—
No. 2	gal.	.06⅝-	—
No. 3	gal.	.06½-	.07¼
36-40 gravity	gal.	.07⅜-	—
bunker, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.65 -	1.77
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.65 -	1.77
Charleston, Mass.	bbl.	1.60 -	—
Houston, Tex.	bbl.	.85 -	.97
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.60 -	—
New Orleans, La.	bbl.	.85 -	.97
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.65 -	1.97
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.65 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.65 -	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.65 -	—
Port Arthur, Tex.	bbl.	.85 -	.97
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.55 -	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65 -	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60 -	1.77
Texas City, Tex.	bbl.	.85 -	.97
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:— California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.11 -	—
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, benzol type, tanks.	gal.	.07⅞-	—
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07⅝-	.07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½-	—
198-290 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½-	—
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½-	—
312-408 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 -	—
362-458 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 -	—
East Coast, N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.10 -	—
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.06½-	—
Gulf Coast, tanks.	gal.	.06½-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.12 -	.13
Boston	gal.	.12 -	—
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630-	—
Buffalo	gal.	.1240-	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580-	—
Hartford	gal.	.1630-	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480-	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 -	—
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 -	—

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Barium Fluoride
Boron Trifluoride
Chromium Fluoride
Copper Ammonium Fluoride
Cupric Fluoride
Ferrous Fluoride
Fluoride Fluxes
Lead Fluoride
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Nickel Fluoride
Polyacid Fluorides (e.g. KF . x HF)
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Potassium Fluoride, Crystal
Sodium Bifluoride
Sodium Fluoborate
Sodium Fluoride
Strontium Fluoride

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Acid Fluosulfonic

Petroleum, mineral spirits, tank-wagon:—
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagons, Newark....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[4] over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J..gal. .21½- —
No. 2,[4] over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 3,[4] tanks, same basis.. gal. .228 - —
No. 30,[4] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —

V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 550 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Ft. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1340- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .128 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- .07½

Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .09¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07 - .07¾
tankwagon, Baltimore..gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —

Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent under X.

Phenobarbital 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —

Phenol,[3,4] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —

82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾ .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- .09¾

USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —

Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87

Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .52½- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .57½- —

Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —

Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00

Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00

Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.00

Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —

Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb. 13.75 -14.75
tech., fib .dms.....lb. 12.00 -12.50

Phosgene, tan lots, works.....lb. .19 - —

Phosphate rock,[1,2] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l..long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68% b.p.l. M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.. long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.. long-ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground 65.5% M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum.....short ton. 2.75 - —
68% basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-70%-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —

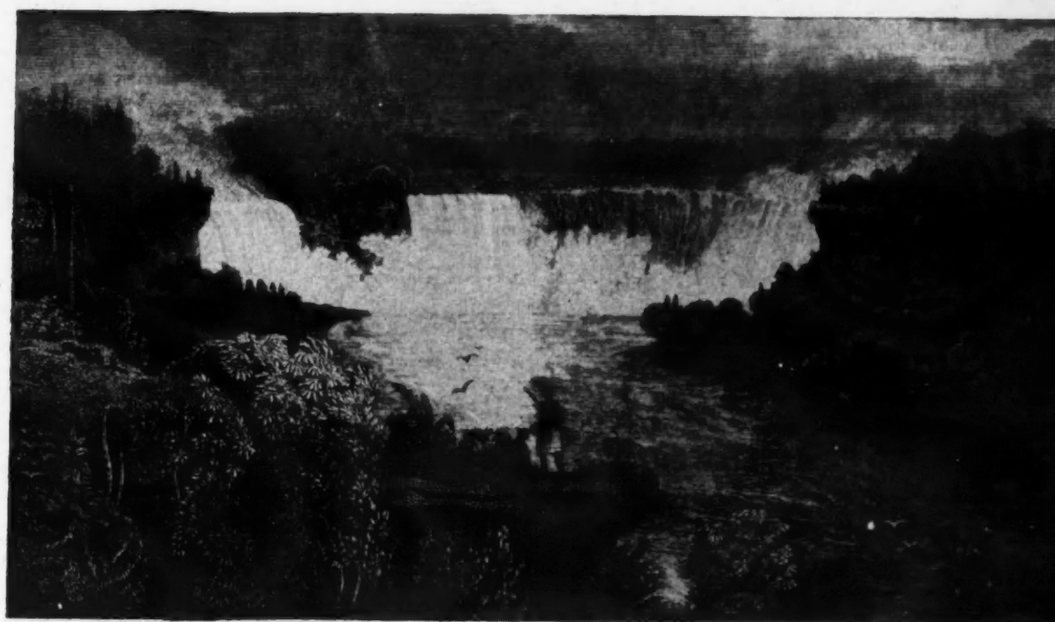
Phosphate rock, Tenn., brown, refinery ground, same basis, long ton. 4.65 - —
80% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.85 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.95 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[4] red amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[4] dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs .....lb. .28 - .30
Oxychloride,[4] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentoxide,[4] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[4] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[4] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[4] bags, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.80 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .03 - .03½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).

Pitch, pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bbls...lb. .20 - .22
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Poppy flowers, bales.....lb. .60 - .70
Poppy seed, Canadian, bgs....lb. .65 - .67
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. .70 - .71
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns. .....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[4] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[4] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms.....lb. .03½- .03½
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —

Potash caustic, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[3,4] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[4] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[4] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M... unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[4] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O.unit-ton. .56 - —

TRADITIONS OF NIAGARA

Magnet for Pioneers



ENGRAVED ON STEEL BY T. S. WOODCOCK, REPRODUCED THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

An Essential Part Of America's Great Chemical Enterprise

Like a magnet the Great Falls drew explorers into the untracked forests of the Niagara region. It possessed a fascination for those early pioneers . . . men with imagination, vision and a spirit of adventure. And to later Americans it possessed the same fascination, for it offered unlimited possibilities for industrial growth. As a result Niagara is today the center of a vast industrial area . . . the powerhouse of an increasing number and variety of business and manufacturing activities.

Of these, Niagara Alkali Company is among the oldest and most progressive. With a long record of pioneering achievements in the field of chemicals, Niagara Alkali is today setting a new pace in the production of materials vital to the winning of the war. Never before has the long experience and the advanced knowledge of Niagara's personnel proved its value so conclusively as in the company's present war production record.

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

ARMY E NAVY

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY

60 EAST 42nd STREET. NEW YORK 17. N. Y.

OPD—1.24.1044 25

Potash muriate, Russian,[2] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53¾- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .38 - .51
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[4] basis 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk,[4] min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0¾, 1, 1¼, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chl., ton lots.....lb. .04¼- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[4] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 c.c., dms., dlvd. gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. lb. .20 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .32 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.65
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis..lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scarp, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .10 - .15
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..lb. .04⅞- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05⅛- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,6] flasks (76 lbs. net), spot..flask.155.00 -160.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, crystl., cns.oz. 1.08 + .12½* powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½ Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs., os. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochlorids, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., os. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., os. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs., os. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs.....oz. .90 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½* Surcharge; see note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .27½

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs....lb. No stocks
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs...lb. .14 - .14½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
works..lb. 1.50 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls. same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .906
Para,[2] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works.lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02⅝- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., lb. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, crystl., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .85 - 2.50
powd., bbls.....lb. .95 - 2.60
Riboflavin,[6] bots., 100 grams..kilo.341.70- —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .70 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Rosin, gum:—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 4.07 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 4.32 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.59 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.76 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 5.02 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 5.12 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 6.96 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 7.17 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 7.17 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.96
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .75 - .80

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Spanish, tins.....lb.35.00 -36.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Sage,[1] Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .26 - .26½
fair, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -22.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.55 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons..... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.4
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.200.00 -210.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .19 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Savory, dom., Calif., bls.....lb. .90 - .93
Spanish, bls.....lb. .51 - .52
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .23¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .24¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .24 - —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .82 - .85
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs., lb. .19 - .20
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42¼- —
Boston .....lb. .43¼- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3), kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4080- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3960- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works, ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.80 - —
400 mesh., bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign...oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .338

USE A Cowles DETERGENT SILICATE

DRYMET REG. U. S. PAT. OFF — ANHYDROUS SODIUM METASILICATE Cowles DRYMET is the most highly concentrated, most economical form of sodium metasilicate available. DRYMET contains no water. Yields nearly twice the chemical strength of hydrated sodium metasilicate at a substantial saving. Completely soluble, non-caking, easy to handle.

DRYORTH REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. — TECHNICALLY ANHYDROUS SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE Cowles DRYORTH is a high pH detergent silicate with valuable peptizing, emulsifying, dirt-suspending power. Recommended for heavy duty detergency requiring high NA_2O value.

DRYMET—DRYORTH are both available for shipment from conveniently located distributors' stocks and in mixed carloads from our plants.

Write today for details.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

FOR QUOTATIONS: Write — Wire — Phone

THE COWLES DETERGENT COMPANY
7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11⅝- .12½
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd., lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- .06
NF VII, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[4] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[4] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[4] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works....lb. .09 - .10
Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 50%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 99°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 99°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .48
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[4] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bifluoride, bbl., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.20
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[4] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .08½

Soda chromate,[2,4] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls. .....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24¾- .29½
Cyanide,[4] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .14½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 — —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars .....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs. .....lb. .40 - —

Soda metasilicate,[4] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.55
Molybdate,[4] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[4] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —

Soda phosphate,[4] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works, lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[4] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
*Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[4] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —

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Rubber is basic...to industry...war...and the home. New types in countless forms keep millions of "things" going! Basic to rubber are Solvay alkalies and related products that help give rubber its diverse qualities. In war...as in peace...alkalies are indispensable!
CHLORINE
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SODIUM BICAR-BONATE
POTASH
SODA ASH
AMMONIUM BICAR-BONATE
SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

Soda sesquicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E., lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.25
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00

Soda sulphocrabolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .34
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms...lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17½- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .19¼- .19¼
less than 100 lbs., works, lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .18
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .45 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .17 - .18

Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.56 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l. .....lb. .0687- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .26
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .09¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .07½- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
dms.....lb. 1.18 - —
Sulphate, nat., 82% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld., lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -57.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs, lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs, oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80 - —

Strychnine acetate, cns., 100 ozs, oz. .85 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs, oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs, oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works, l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts.....long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .13 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
USP, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works.lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs, lb. .22½- .23
medium, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
poultry, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19¾
Superphosphate,[5] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Baltc..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .55
22%, a.p.a., bulk, prod. points..unit-ton. .55 - .84
deliver points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.
Superphosphate,[5] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 16%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 99-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., wks, ton.15.25 -19.25
99.95-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
Imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,6] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .06¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .05½- —
sulphonated, 35% (32% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06¾- —
50% (49% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,6] Brazil, bgs...lb. .07¼- —
Java, bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
Tar acid oil,[1,6] 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - .31½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .32 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd East..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. East.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, East.....gal. .24¼- —
Tara, powd.....ton.145.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms.....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
South..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80

It has to be *Right*

Alone in his "office" in the skies, the navigator makes his observations, consults his tables, plots his position. Just a line—a simple line—marks the course. But it has to be right . . . the success of an important mission, the return of a bomber and its crew depend on its accuracy.

Columbia chemicals have to be right, too. Frequently they are used in operations involving the conversion of raw materials. In other cases they may enter into only one phase of a complicated manufacturing process, and pass off when their task is completed. But always they must be of a standard that assures the correct form and quality of the finished product.

This is why Columbia exercises infinite care in supplying chemicals which conform to the precise needs of its customers.

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION
GRANT BUILDING, PITTSBURGH (19), PENNSYLVANIA

Chicago • • • Boston • • • St. Louis • • • Pittsburgh • • • New York • • • Cincinnati
Cleveland • • • Minneapolis • • • Philadelphia • • • Charlotte

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Liquid Chlorine • Sodium Bicarbonate • Silene EF (Hydrated Calcium Silicate) • Calcium Chloride
Soda Briquettes • Modified Soda • Caustic Ash • Calcium Hypochlorite • Phosflake • Calcene (Precipitated Calcium Carbonate)

COLUMBIA SPOTLIGHT

DEEPEST LIMESTONE MINE in the world—2323 feet—was sunk last year by Columbia less than two miles from its plant at Barberton, Ohio. Among its many unique features is semi-automatic hoisting which attains top speed of 2,000 feet per minute.

THE NATION is facing a highly critical situation in domestic freight transportation, the O. D. T. warns in a plea for the cooperation of every shipper. Be sure your shipping and receiving departments understand that the handling of railway equipment with all possible speed is vitally important to our war effort.

NOW IT CAN BE TOLD.. the largest Chlorine-Caustic Soda plant built as a single unit east of the Rockies—a Defense Plant Corporation project—is being operated by Columbia at Natrium, W. Va.

A REVISED EDITION of Columbia's Products Booklet is now ready for distribution. A handy reference of products, grades, package units, uses of all Columbia products. Write for free copies.

WHEN THE NATION'S rubber production no longer requires all of Columbia's production of SILENE EF, this extraordinary pigment will find its way into an amazing variety of products. To name but a few—paints, tooth powders, deodorant creams, face powders. New uses are being discovered constantly. If you'd like to turn your own laboratories loose on SILENE EF, data and samples are available on request.

Terpineol, com'l dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South..lb. .14 - —
tanks, South..lb. .13 - —
pure, dms..lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms..lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinyiglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
tanks, works..lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works..lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms..lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots..lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.250.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms..lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms..lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls..lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls..lb. .23 - .24
Thymol, cns..lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots..lb. 3.85 - 4.10
dms. ..lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root)
Tin chloride, anhydrous..lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs..lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits..lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls..lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,6] chalk resistance, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. .15½- .15⅝
nonchalking,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16⅝- —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. .17 - .17¼
plain,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14⅝- —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. .15 - .15⅛
Hydride, cns., works..lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Titanium pigment, barium base,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .05⅝- —
calcium-rutile base,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06⅝- —
magnesium base,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs. works..lb. .65 - 1.35
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns..lb. .80 - .85
Toluene (see Toluol)
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .24 - —
mixed, dms..lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% burr and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brasilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms..lb. .34 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .95 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs..lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works..lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
tanks ..lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis...lb .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N. Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .42½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works..lb. .28½- .42½
dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd..lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
tanks, works..lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns..lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.15 - —
Triethylenegiycol[6] dms.....lb. .36 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[6] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs..lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Madras, bgs..lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gums, dms...gal. .80½- .92½
wood, d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks ..gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms..gal. .77 - .90
tanks ..gal. .72 - —

U

Unicorn root, Alma (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs..lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.97.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.88 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis, ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, N. F., bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Java, tins..lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins..lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs..lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] chys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%, bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol). mil units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

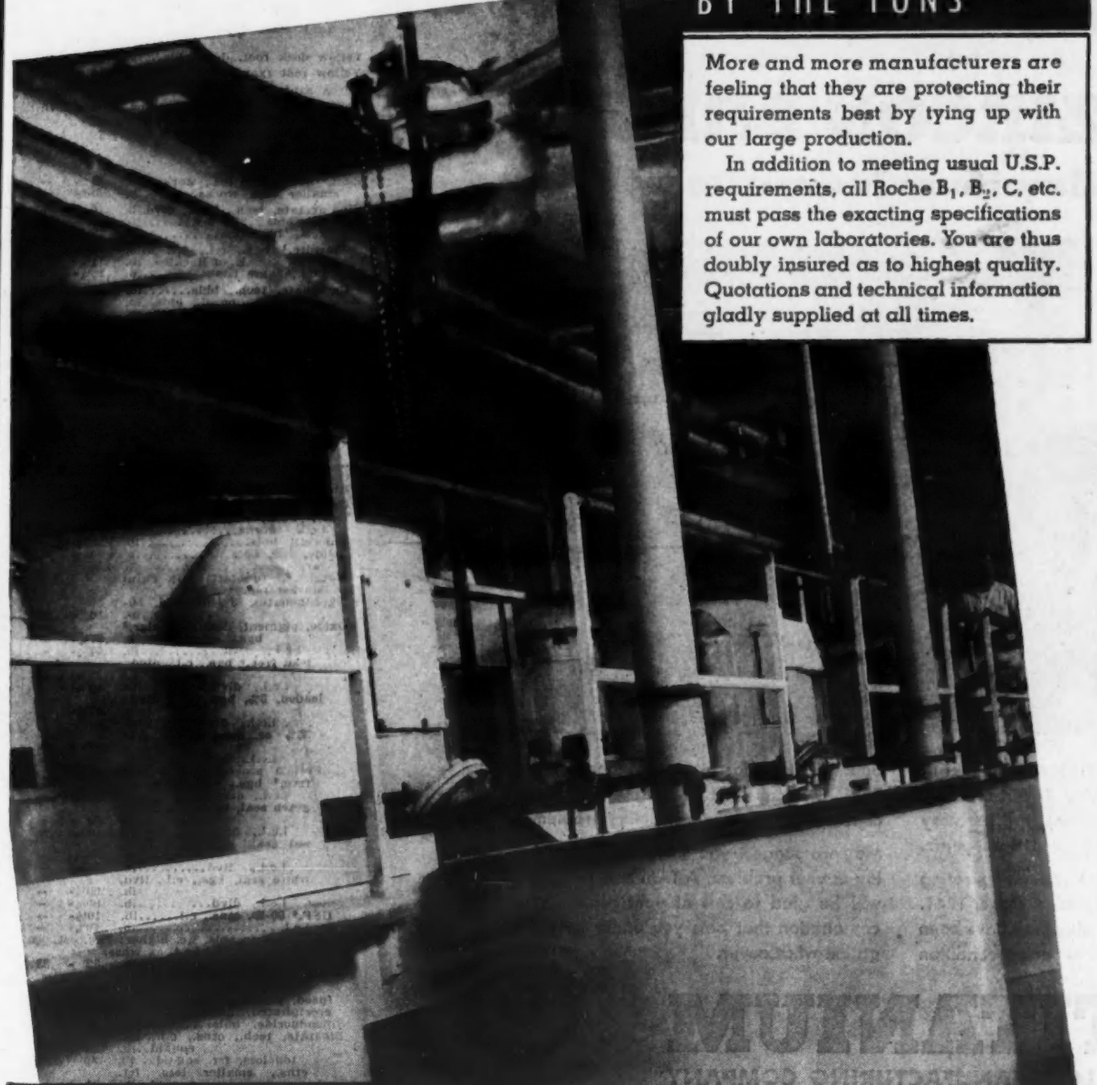
W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton.ton.46.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.05; WSA insurance $2 per ton..ton.44.00 -48.00
extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks ..lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs., based on freight $20; insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $8.75 per ton..lb. .04475- —
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 20 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works.lb. .14½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- —
black, ctns., 20 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13⅝
white, ctns., 20 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25½
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 20 tons, same basis.lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 20 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15⅝
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .66
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton. lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½- —

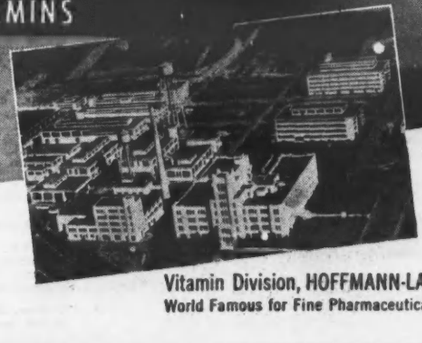
MAKING VITAMINS BY THE TONS

More and more manufacturers are feeling that they are protecting their requirements best by tying up with our large production.

In addition to meeting usual U.S.P. requirements, all Roche B_1, B_2, C, etc. must pass the exacting specifications of our own laboratories. You are thus doubly insured as to highest quality. Quotations and technical information gladly supplied at all times.



ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST MAKERS OF VITAMINS



ROCHE

Vitamin Division, HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE, INC., Roche Park, Nutley 10, New Jersey
World Famous for Fine Pharmaceutical Chemicals.

Wax, bees, ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .58½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .62½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¾- .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¾
No. 2, bgs., tons.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¾- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 135-140 m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks

Wax, ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07½
rossed, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
White precipitate,[3] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l...ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l...ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E. works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾% bgs., c.l...ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 6.60 - 9.50
90% bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .20 - .22

Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .70 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .28
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[4] (xylene), indus. dms., return, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
Xylol, 10°, dms., return, works, gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return, works....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
8°, dms., return, works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J..gal. .26 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., divd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis.....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¾
yellow, bbls., works....lb. .02 - .05¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0245- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls...lb. .85 - .40
Yellow root (xanthorhiza), bls..lb. .18 - .20
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein,[4] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., divd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0615- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0414- .0414
tanks, works.....lb. .0256- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[2] bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,2,3] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Naphthenates, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
lead free,[4] bgs., c.l., divd., lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., divd., lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free,[4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., divd., lb. .060 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .063½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .063½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .069¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .063½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .069¾- —
USP,[4] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c. higher, c.l., divd., l.c.l. ex wharf.
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Resinates, 6.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms..lb. .14½- —
fused, pale, bbls.....lb. .11 - .13
precipitated, dms., divd...lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l. frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
ctns., smaller lots, frt. equald..lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.....
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,2] pure, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .08¾- —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .0585- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .26 - .31
Tallates, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.lb. .09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).

TAM ZIRCON BRICKS

serve Aluminum Industries well

ALUMINUM INDUSTRIES of Cincinnati, Ohio, have used TAMCO Zircon bricks in the hearth of their oil-fired reverberatory melting furnaces for a number of years.

This 15,000-lb. furnace has been operating with one zircon hearth since October 1941. Over 7,000,000 lbs. of aluminum have been remelted. The hearth is in perfect condition and will serve for a much longer period. TAMCO Zircon Refractories give similar excellent service in other refractory problems.

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Representatives for Europe . . . . UNION OXIDE & CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Plantation House, Fenchurch St., London, E. C., Eng.

Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.85 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 - 2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06¼- —
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works,	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works	ton.	75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works,	lb.	1.80 - 2.00
Sulphate, 37% SO_3, bbls., jars, works	lb.	.18 - .20

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Feb. 7 issue of OPD.

Exterior Paint Tests Compare Oil Contents

In a study of the effects of WPB order M-332 on ready-mixed exterior house paints, M. W. Westgate, L. P. Hart, and Francis Scofield, for the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, have compared nineteen exterior white house paints made according to prewar formulations with twenty-five corresponding paints limited to an oil content of 3.75 pounds per gallon. They got statements of composition from manufacturers' labels and by correspodence; they drew on the data in the section's circular 648, "A Study of House Paint Reductions"; they made determinations of physical properties; they are determining durability and gloss retention by exposure on a specially constructed test-fence at Lanham, Md.; they contemplate periodical determinations of package stability.

In their initial report, these investigations state the following tentative conclusions:—

The effect of the oil conservation order on the utility of outside white house paints does not seem to call for undue pessimism at this point. Indications that acceptable exterior house paints can be formulated within the limit of 3.75 pounds of raw and bodied linseed oil per gallon of paint have been found on an experimental scale. Data on the durability of such paints exposed to severe climatic conditions, and on such defects as cracking and scaling, are being obtained and will be reported when they become available.

The data so far compiled in the study comprise the following, figures being average percentages unless otherwise indicated:—

	New type	Old type
Pigment	63.1	64.9
Vehicle	36.9	35.1
Pigment composition (medians)—		
Lead basic carbonate (14 new, 14 old)	43.4	39.3
Lead basic sulphate (12 new, 11 old)	28.4	27.0
Zinc oxide (14 new, 17 old)	25.4	32.5
Leaded zinc oxide (10 new, 2 old)	36.4	41.9
Titanium dioxide (11 new, 7 old)	13.7	3.5
Titanium calcium (5 new, 1 old)	30.4	7.0
Titanium magnesium (12 new, 12 old)	29.5	28.5
Other opaque pigments (4 new, 9 old)	15.2	19.0
Nonopaque pigments (14 new, 4 old)	20.0	15.4
Vehicle composition—		
Raw linseed oil	33.1	88.6
Bodied oil	32.0	None
Thinner and drier	33.3	11.4
Pigment volume (percent of fixed vehicle)	35.4	28.5
Oil content (pounds per gallon)	3.67	3.09
Weight per gallon (pounds)	15.13	16.14
Consistency—		
Yield value (Gardner mobilometer)	63	67
Weight to give 0.5 cm./sec. fall (Gardner mobilometer)	185	163
Krebs units	86	•..
Hiding power—		
Sq. ft./gal. at 0.92 contrast ratio	580	•..
Contrast ratio at 500 sq. ft./gal.	0.932	•..
Gloss, 60°	46	42
Reflectance (percentage)	81.7	77.1

• Data not available.

Golden Gate Paint Production Club Elects

L. A. Thompson, of the National Lead Company, has been elected president of the Golden Gate Paint and Varnish Production Club. Other officers elected were:—

Vice-president, R. J. Hawkins, of the Glidden Company; secretary, J. Kelly, of the Frank W. Dunne Company; and treasurer, W. Benson, of R. N. Nason & Co.

Stopford in N.Y.

Charles J. Stopford, director and general manager of the British Titan Products Company, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees, County Durham, arrived January 2 for a five-week visit in this city.

DuPont Offers Polythene In Commercial Amounts

Polythene, a tough new plastic manufactured by the polymerization of ethylene, is now available in substantial quantities, though under allocation, it has been announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. The new material culminates five years of research and came originally from the laboratories of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

Outstanding properties of polythene upon which it is expected that many uses will be based, include flexibility and toughness over a wide range of temperatures, unusually good resistance to water and to penetration by moisture, chemical inertness, and excellent electrical properties. Possible future uses for polythene will be various types of containers, including collapsible tubes for food and cosmetics, gaskets and battery parts, flexible tubing or more rigid piping, water-proof and chemically resistant coatings, and adhesives.

Polythene in thin sections is classified as non-rigid, yet it does not have the limp rubbery quality that characterizes most non-rigid plastics. However, thick specimens are said to exhibit sufficient stiffness to warrant classification of the material among the more rigid plastics. It is readily molded and fabricated by present methods with existing molding and shaping equipment. It can be extruded, injection molded, compression molded and calendered. In sheet, rod or tube form it can be machined, cut, blown, blanked or swaged.

Paint Specifications Are Revised

Recent amendments to government specifications for paints and related products and materials, summarized in technical news letter 38 of the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, comprise the following:—

Baked coatings for equipment hardware made of ferrous or zinc alloy metals.—JQD-144B (ex JQD-144-A).

Purple lacquer—3-185 (ex PXS-388).

Devoe Promotes Gray

George P. Gray has been promoted to general sales manager of the brush division of Devoe & Raynolds Company, paint manufacturer, this city with headquarters in Princeton, Ind. Kenneth Wood succeeds Mr. Gray as field manager of the Western division, with headquarters in Chicago.

Zinc for Civilian Use Is Urged

The release of zinc from war essential uses in civilian and industrial applications should be nearing, Ernest V. Gent, secretary of the American Zinc Institute reported in his annual survey of the industry for 1943.

Some of the more essential civilian needs must be opened this year, he pointed out, if the 1943 over-all rate of consumption is to be maintained. Mr. Gent recommended that zinc consumption be upheld this year through the withdrawal as soon as possible of emergency specifications which result in "skimped" coatings.

As soon as 1944 military requirements are known, he said, and those responsible are satisfied that the supply will be adequate and to spare, the easing of uses and distribution will probably begin.

Most Resin-Oil Emulsion Paints Contain

ZINC SULFIDE PIGMENTS

Through the entire development of interior water-thinned paints—from the early casein paints to the modern resin-oil emulsion finishes—zinc sulfide pigments have been the choice for economical hiding and for serviceable films of excellent color.

May we tell you about the use of Albalith and Cryptone in resin-oil emulsion paints?

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Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

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Blueprint for Employment

The president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association does well indeed in laying before the War Manpower Commission a "blueprint" for the speedy and satisfactory employment of men released from service in the armed forces. All business should follow his lead.

It is most essential to the satisfactory settlement of the postwar employment problem that business begin now to take care of those who come back from the war. This task must not be left to government, State or Federal. It does not belong to government and no amount of talk about recognizing the needs of returning veterans can make of proposals to take care of these men anything but a political bid for their support—and a political obligation to continue to support them, at taxpayers' expense, for nobody can say how long.

The way to employ is to employ. The Federal government employed its millions of men—and women—for the imperative job of maintaining its existence in the threat of global chaos. It had—and still has—a job for them to do. There is no reason to desire that that job be prolonged. There is no reason to permit the employment incident to that job to be prolonged beyond its completion.

Government must inform and advise in the unprecedented task of returning millions of warriors to the roles of peace. But, the doing of that job is no longer government's: it belongs to private enterprise. If the latter fails to rise to its responsibility, there can be but one answer, forced by the men who justly must be taken care of. That answer will not be conducive to the perpetuation of private enterprise. The M.C.A. "blueprint" is timely. Its protraction is essential to postwar security, political, as well as economic.

—O-P-D—

Votes for the Armed Forces

If the Congress of the United States of America shall fail to assure full exercise of the franchise in the coming national election for every voter in the armed services, it will add irrefutable evidence to the growing belief that its motives are not national.

The election of the President of the United States is not a State's right, in spite of the antiquated method of such electing. It is the right of every citizen, and no State should be permitted to nullify that right by any selfish rule designed to maintain control of its voters. It will be good for the nation as a whole that some millions of voters are free from the "supervision" of bosses, political or other.

There is no practical problem in providing votes for the members of the armed forces. The obstacles are wholly political. Their removal is a congressional duty, State jealousies being what they are.

Americans have learned many things in their warring. They know that their once-vaunted industrial efficiency was snail-paced. They have removed the fourth dimension from gloves, making them ambidextrous—some day they may catch up with the ancients, who similarly simplified their footwear. They should be able to devise a means of voting nationally. Such unification will stand them in good stead in the postwar global melee.

—O-P-D—

Wise Inaction

The best thing to be found among the news reports coming out of Congress last week was the story that one unit had decided to do nothing. Whether a similar decision on the part of Congress as a whole would be commendable with respect to all matters which might be affected thereby is open to question. It is undeniable, however, that, by refusing to act on the majority of such matters and concentrating its attention to the full stage of achievement on those which remained, Congress could make for itself a reputation of which it and the nation could justly be proud.

With respect to the inactivity decided upon by the one, important unit, there can be no question. It is the biggest thing done in Congress within the memory of living men. This was the decision of the judiciary committee of the senate to postpone until after the war consideration of all proposed constitutional amendments.

The judiciary committee was activated by the belief that those who, honorably wearing the uniform of the country, fight now for the maintenance of its founding and guiding principles should have full voice in the determining of the desirability and necessity of changes in the fundamental statement of those principles. Even aside from its very commendable wisdom of closing the way to nobly, or ignobly, purposed experiments, there could be no higher manifestation of truly representative government.

—O-P-D—

Senatorial Syndicalism

There could be no better example of misrepresentative government than that exhibited by the United States Senate in voting more than two to one to retain the Federal tax on yellow-colored margarin and the Federal tax on dealers in margarin. In the face of the short supply of butter, support of those always unwarrantedly discriminative taxes becomes an unconscionable disregard of the public welfare—and national unity.

It is easy to understand why repeal of the margarin tax was attacked by senators with embuttered constituencies. But, the electors of the others who were on the side of subsidization of the dairy monopoly should make it plain that their misrepresentatives mistook which side of their bread was buttered.

The opposition to repeal of the margarin taxes was utter demagogic sophistry. The declaration of one senator that the proposal was "designed to let oleomargarin masquerade for butter" could not fall farther from truth. The taxes do nothing to prevent such masquerading. The only change in the relations of the two articles which would result from repeal of the taxes would be that margarin would be still cheaper. If there is any resemblance of butter in the lowering of a price, nobody has yet discovered it.

Another attack went like this:—

> The impetus for this amendment comes from the cottonseed and soybean producing States on the theory that they can change the eating habits of the American people in an emergency and control the market from now on.

The truth is that repeal of the margarin taxes would do much to restore for many the habit, wrecked by the shortage of butter, of having a fatty spread on their bread. And it would break the control of the market, to maintain which the Dairy Defense Association has just been organized. The taxing of margarin is a destruction of equal rights. By any criterion of democracy it smells like a cowyard.

—O-P-D—

Health Insurance Will Come

A straw in a wind which is blowing more significantly every day is the proposal in the legislature of the State of New York of a scheme of health insurance. The measure (A.I. 197) would set up in the State department of health an insurance fund to be maintained by contributions by employees, employers, and the State. The purpose of the fund would be the providing of maternity and other medical care, especially for persons of low income, and of cash benefits in the way of health insurance.

This proposal is a revival of the attempt made last year to interest the State legislature in a health insurance, or medical care scheme. It stands on a better footing this year, and it may be expected to get more than passing attention in the thinking of the governor of New York about how to use surplus State funds in a postwar program of greatest advantage under such circumstances as may arise.

State medical care proposals are not to be dismissed with sneering reference to socialistic ideas. The only way in which some measure of state undertaking, at least, of an indirect system under the guise of health insurance is to demonstrate that it is not necessary. This, of course, is the only way in which to avoid governmental infringement upon or usurpation of any role and duty of private enterprise. And the demonstration must be more substantial than strong words: it must be actual.

Nothing but deferment will be achieved by mere opposition to legislative proposals of medical care schemes. And that deferment cannot be forever. These proposals are aimed at a recognizable need. The idea behind them must be properly channeled and given appropriate effect.

RIBOFLAVIN MIXTURE NO. 2

IT is well-known that for high egg production and fertility; for healthy, fast-growing chicks; and for the prevention of curled-toe paralysis, it is essential that the feeds supplied contain adequate amounts of Riboflavin (Vitamin B_2—formerly termed Vitamin G). Possibly not so well-known is the fact that pure, synthetic Riboflavin itself is a most economical source of this Vitamin.

For poultry feed supplementation Chas. Pfizer & Co. Inc., offer Riboflavin Mixture No. 2—the pure Vitamin incorporated in a precipitated chalk carrier. One ounce of this Mixture contains one gram (1,000,000 micrograms or gammas) of Riboflavin. Being a powder, of practically impalpable fineness, it can be distributed evenly and readily in premixes and supplements.

To manufacturers of poultry feeds and supplements, the present shortage of many supplements, more or less rich in Riboflavin, which have long been used to supply this Vitamin in poultry feeds, makes Riboflavin Mixture No. 2 of particular interest. It is, however, not offered as a substitute for temporarily scarce materials but instead as a most economical source of the Vitamin.

Although pure Riboflavin is under allocation this Mixture can be obtained, direct from the manufacturer, without application for any allocation and without preference ratings.

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Heavy Chemicals

Carbon Tetrachloride Slated for Allocation Feb. 1—Ammonia Producers Urge Prompt Return of Containers

Scarcity of carbon tetrachloride which reached the acute stage during the past few weeks has prompted WPB to place this material under allocation beginning February 1. This action was expected by the industry as the supply for civilian use was drained to an exceedingly low level.

No visible signs of easement could be noted in the alkali situation. The fundamental position has slowly improved through progress made in the gradual relief to short shipped contracts although it may be some time before the actual supply is sufficient to cover demand.

Container shortage has been voiced by producers of ammonia. War has necessitated the complete government control of ammonia distribution. However, government financed ammonia plants have been put into operation to supply military requirements. This has lightened the burden on industrial manufacturers, who now have the capacity to take care of industrial consumers. It is quite apparent that either through carelessness or hoarding, there is danger of not being enough cylinders and drums for transportation of this chemical. The belief prevails there are enough containers in service at the present time to take care of all users, provided containers are kept in circulation. Since idle containers may delay war requirements there is an urgent request to return all drums and cylinders as quickly as possible.

Agricultural consumers of copper sulphate are letting producers hold the bag at present. These interests have the impression that the supply is ample and they can store other goods that do not require as much space in their barns. The supply situation in arsenic was somewhat easier due to a relaxation of government purchases. Increased government buying featured the phosphorus market and made the supply position tighter. The sulphuric acid outlook seemed to improve slightly.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 91.2 in the week ended January 15, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This compares with 91.7 in the previous week and 88.1 percent a year ago.

Offerings of items listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the WPB, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.6	170.6	170.6	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Antimony.—After a letdown in demand during the latter part of December which had a tendency to ease the supply situation, buying interest has improved. Demand last week was sufficiently active to absorb most of the available supply and the market at the close was reported tight and firm at ceiling levels.

Arsenic.—Some falling off in demand from war industries has resulted in a slight easement in the supply situation. While labor shortage has been felt in producing plants, output was fairly well sustained during most of the past year. Curtailment of government buying in November was reflected in production which was off about one third. The supply outlook appeared favorable to meet quarterly agricultural allocations promptly.

Bleaching Powder.—Available stocks sufficient to meet essential requirements. Allocations covered water purification and sanitation wants for January in full. Regional Redistribution Division of WPB offered for sale 65 tons of laundry bleaching powder from excess inventories.

Calcium Carbide.—A lot of half inch material aggregating 40,000 pounds was offered for sale by Regional Redistribution Division of WPB.

Calcium Chloride.—Absence of snow and ice on roadways in many parts of the country has retarded the demand for this material and the market has continued in a relatively quiet position. Meanwhile, producers have been able to catch up with short shipped contracts and the market from a supply and demand standpoint could be described as normal. An odd lot of 3,200 pounds was offered by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—This chemical which was formerly under limited control, has been placed under full allocation control by WPB. The order is effective February 1. The action was expected by the industry as the market has been almost bare of material for civilian use for the past few weeks.

Cobalt Sulphate.—WPB has garnered 1,725 pounds from excess inventories and placed the same for sale through their Regional Redistribution Division. Moderate importations of cobalt white and cobalt granular were recorded recently.

Copper Oxide.—Government reported taking major part of production. Market under allocation and tight. Reported that the government has taken about twice as much material as formerly went into the manufacture of marine paint.

Copper Sulphate.—Conditions surrounding the market are rather peculiar. A satisfactory amount of orders has been entered for the coming season's agricultural wants but farmers so far have shown no disposition to call for deliveries. In fact the opinion prevailed in rural communities that the copper sulphate supply was ample, therefore buying interest has diverted to items considered difficult to secure and to those that do not require much storage space. In Maine for instance where barns are still flush with potatoes, there has been scarcely any movement of sulphate. This section in past years has accepted deliveries from September to February but not this season. While production has continued relatively heavy, stocks have increased and storage facilities have been taxed so that at least two producers have been required to expand their warehouse space. As to the volume of orders on hand, producers assert that these will compare favorably with other years at this time. No difficulty has been experienced in securing containers. Steel drums are in hand for monohydrated and burlap and paper bags for other varieties. Buying interest for export has been confined mostly to Central America.

Potash Caustic.—Exports during 1943 totaled more than those of 1941 and 1942 combined. More than 75 percent of the shipments went to England. The principal movement last week was against standing contract specifications. WPB scraped up an odd lot of 2,100 pounds of technical from idle inventories which was offered for sale through their Regional Redistribution Division.

Soda Acetate.—WPB located 10,000 pounds of 60 percent technical among idle inventories and offered the same

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

for sale through their Redistribution Division.

Soda Ash.—No visible sign of easement on the surface of the market. Fundamentally the position was gradually improving with producers making progress against short shipped contracts. The combined movement was about as heavy as could be expected under the current manpower shortage.

Soda Caustic.—Not unlike the situation in soda ash. Shipments from works were reported heavy and the movement gained on the accumulation of short shipped orders, possibly to a greater extent than in ash. The desire seemed to be to satisfy standing orders before accepting any new contracts.

Soda Chlorate.—Idle inventories revealed 1,430 pounds of crystals which WPB placed for sale through their Regional Redistribution Division.

Soda Fluoride.—Buying reported to be of miscellaneuous character, has been sufficiently active to absorb the major part of output and available supplies continued relatively light for immediate or prompt shipments.

Zinc Chloride. — WPB had 12,000 pounds from excess inventories which were offered for sale through their Regional Redistribution Division.

Zinc Sulphate. — A lot of 15,000 pounds was culled from idle inventories and offered for sale by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB.

Acids

Acetic.—WPB has made an increase from 54 gallons (480 pounds) to 5,000 pounds of acetic acid, acetic anhydride and acetalderhyde for deliveries by any one supplier in any calendar month without specific authorization. However, a supplier must report to WPB all shipments for export, regardless of quantity. This new order becomes effective Feb. 1.

Lactic.—Slight easement reported in the supply situation for high grade material. Shipments of technical were made promptly from available stocks which appeared sufficient to cover requirements.

Muriatic.—Demand reported of normal dimensions and satisfied readily from a favorable supply situation.

Nitric. — Supply situation remained relatively easy. Demand reported steady with sales maintaining a satisfactory average.

Oxalic.—Market presented a rather uncertain supply condition owing to constant withdrawals and prospective withdrawals for uses mostly affiliated with government. In some quarters, production was reported completely sold through February with some carlots available for March delivery. In other directions, the situation did not appear quite as tight and orders for nearer shipments might have been given consideration.

Sulphuric.—Heavy shipments mostly for war industries kept the market in short supply. Underneath the surface of the market, however, there was a feeling that the situation had improved to some extent. High geared production has made considerable progress in catching up with requirements which, under present conditions, was considered a healthy development. Equalization of supply and demand within the next few weeks was looked upon with more favor as a possibility.

Insecticides

Reported considerable research work taking place in copper chemicals with the idea of making better insecticides and larger crop yields during the post-war period. Progress has been made with treating plants with less coating and the elimination of lime so that the sun can reach the plant and prevent stunting its growth. Success of these experiments will result in greater yields per acre and also afford the necessary protection.

Restricted buying of arsenic for war industries paved the way for the full allocation for insecticide requirements over the first quarter. This would seem to assure a sufficient production of calcium arsenate, lead arsenate, paris green and other insecticides built from an arsenic base.

WFA determined the distribution of rotenone for agricultural use during the current month on the basis of existing inventories and insect infestation.

Union Bag & Paper Company, this city, has named Miss Katherine Jackson ,of Atlanta, Ga., as territorial sales representative of the bag and paper division for Georgia, Florida, Alabama and eastern Tennessee.

Rohm & Haas Creates Pension Plan for Workers

A monthly retirement income for life approximately equal to 40 percent of the employee's pay, plus increased life insurance during active years, will be made possible for both hourly workers and salaried employees through a pension plan announced by Otto Haas, president of the Rohm & Haas Company, chemical manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa.

The entire cost of the plan, which became effective December 31, 1943, will be underwritten by the company. The plan applies to employees with five or more years of service with the Rohm & Haas Company and its affiliates, Charles Lennig & Co., and the Resinous Products & Chemical Company.

B.G. Pratt Co. Names Shafer Executive Vice-Pres.

James I. Shafer has been elected executive vice-president of B. G. Pratt Company, insecticidal sprays, this city. He succeeds to a vacancy caused by the death of Henry B. Pratt. Mr. Shafer has long been affiliated with the company, having served as sales manager.

Supervises Alkali Sales

Raymond Diaz, formerly treasurer of the Benner Chemical Company, Chicago, has been named supervisor of district offices of the Diamond Alkali Sales Corporation, Pittsburgh.

Trade Briefs

Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation, this city, has erected a new warehouse to increase its storage facilities at Laurel Hill, L. I.

Eaton-Clark Company, of Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont., held a sales staff conference January 7 in the University Club, Detroit.

Frank E. Cooper, assistant sales manager for Tesco Chemical Company, Atlanta, Ga., has been inducted into the army. He is stationed at Barrancas, Fla.

Quartz crystal deposits of Western Arkansas have been mapped by the Geological Survey. Copies of the map may be obtained from the Director, Geological Survey, Washington.

Brilco Laboratories, this city, has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000 in $100 shares. Subscribers are A. I. Gladstone, S. De Young, and Edward Oick, of 130 W. Forty-second street.

Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co., distributor of plastics, industrial and agricultural chemicals, has moved to 816 West Fifth street, Los Angeles. The company was formerly located in 2461 Hunter street.

Diamond Chlorine at war helps America's Victory Drive!

Chlorine Helps Make Bombers
In building a bomber, approximately one ton of Chlorine is used—in electric wire insulation, in plastics, for cooling motors, in cleaning metal parts during manufacture.

For Smoke Screens
Chlorine is used as an ingredient in the manufacture of smoke screen materials, widely used by ground and air forces as well as in naval warfare.

Defense Against Poison Gases
The best decontamination agents developed to date are Chlorine compounds. Uniforms and equipment are thus protected against war gas, and also decontaminated after exposure.

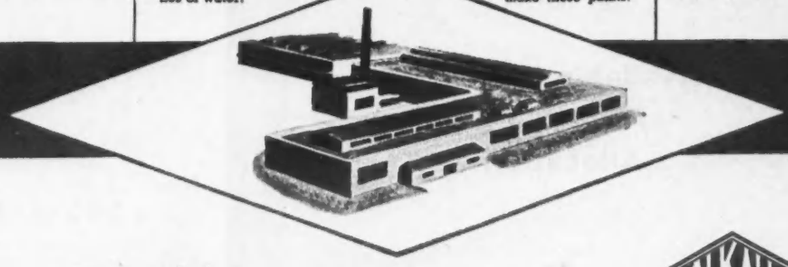
Dyes for Every Uniform
In the tremendous and exacting job of providing dyes for uniforms and clothing, as well as for other fabrics, Chlorine plays an important part.

Medical Supplies Use Chlorine
In the preparation of the life-saving Sulfa drugs, Chlorine is part of the product. Chlorine is used to manufacture bromine, used for medical purposes.

Field Water-purifying With Chlorine
In the field, portable chlorinators have proved of great value. In addition, our soldiers carry Chlorine tablets for purifying small quantities of water.

Flame-retarding Paint
An important and timely development has been flame-retarding paint and coatings for tents, tarpaulins, gun and truck covers, camouflage nets, etc. Chlorine helps make these paints.

Chemical Warfare
The versatility of Chlorine is demonstrated by the fact that it is required in all war gases—yet is the best agent for decontamination of materials, etc., exposed to these gases.



Essential for industrial mobilization, too

All along the industrial front, Diamond Chlorine serves in many vital roles. It helps bleach and refine the pulp needed for blueprint and other papers—and for explosives! In the manufacture of the plastics now used in place of more critical materials, Diamond Chlorine is used. It refines metals and alloys—helps keep power plants running by eliminating algae and impurities that reduce the efficiency of condensers and other units.

Never before have the dependable uniformity and purity of Diamond Chlorine been of greater value than today!

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85% AND 90% STRENGTHS

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TRIBUNE TOWER CHICAGO, ILL.

DD Rated High As Soil Fumigant

OPD Washington Bureau

Control of the microscopic, soil-sheltered nematodes parasitic on the underground parts of plants, particularly of the "nemas" causing root diseases, is considered nearer as a result of Department of Agriculture tests of a new soil fumigant—a mixture of 1:3-dichloropropylene and 1:2-dichloropropane—abbreviated to "DD" as a common name. In Hawaii, pineapple planters have used it to control nematode pests. Preliminary results are now reported by the Agricultural Research Administration in tests with various crops in the continental United States.

Trials at the plant industry station, Beltsville, Md., and other field stations and in cooperative tests at several State experiment stations show that DD is highly effective on the common rootknot nematode when soil conditions are favorable. The cost for the mixture, which works best in its crude form, is much less than for chloropicrin, the best agent previously used for this purpose. Tests show it may produce equal or better results, that it is noninflammable, not too obnoxious, easy to apply, and is not dangerous, except that it irritates the skin unless washed off soon.

Made Vice-President

Enoch Perkins has been elected vice-president in charge of the mining and ore department of the Mutual Chemical Company of America, this city. Long identified with the mining industry, Mr. Perkins, in recent years, has been supervisor of the company's mining operations in New Caledonia.

Sales Bonus Payments Retroactive to 1943

—Continued from page 3

the 1943 regulations with the 1944 policy in order to prevent discrimination and hardship. Formal regulations embodying the changes are being drafted, but the new policy is effective immediately.

Since most 1943 payments already have been made, Commissioner Hannegan advised employers they may make supplementary payments to adjust 1943 payments to the new policy.

The new policy permits employers to pay—without formality of obtaining approval—any percentage-type compensation earned by employees under a contract or established policy of the employer, providing no change has been made in the percentage, method of computation, or the employee's base salary since the beginning of the salary stabilization program (October 3, 1942, in the case of salaries over $5,000 per year; October 27, 1942, in the case of salaries under $5,000 which are under the Commissioner's jurisdiction).

Chromium Chemicals Production Discussed

—Continued from page 3

critical labor areas did not meet with favorable response from committee members. They pointed out that it would take about a year to put a new plant into operation, and that necessary equipment such as furnaces and kilns are difficult to obtain, even with priorities.

One member of the committee said he had exceeded capacity production by shifting workers from other departments of his plant in emergencies. Others said workers were operating at full time, including overtime, in many plants, but doubling of manhours worked did not double production. The cost factor also enters the picture, they indicated. A task group will be named to study the various problems of increased production, manpower and costs, and make recommendations to WPB and the Office of Price Administration, the committee decided.

Resin Adhesive Makers Ass'n Is Formed

—Continued from page 3

dept of the Pennsylvania Coal Products Company; secretary - treasurer, J. E. Walker, Washington attorney and secretary-treasurer of the Plastic Materials Association.

The new association's board of directors now consists of Mr. Leicester and Mr. Hosford and James L. Rogers, jr., of the Flaskon Division of the Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company. Two additional directors are to be chosen at a subsequent meeting of the board.

Temporarily, the association's headquarters are in 631 Tower building, Washington, D. C., but it is intended to establish permanent executive offices in New York city.

Phila. Paint Club Honors Loewenstein

Harry H. Loewenstein was unanimously elected an honorary life membership in the Philadelphia Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at a dinner meeting in the Union League Club.

Mr. Loewenstein is secretary of the Philadelphia Paint Salesmen's Club and the National Paint Salesmen's Association.

The meeting was informed that plans were being formulated for joint meetings of manufacturers, salesmen and production men for a discussion of postwar business.

Chemical Workers Decline in December

The estimated number of wage earners in the chemicals and allied products manufacturing industry totaled 695,000, for December, 1943, according to the Department of Labor. This compared with 729,000 in November and 702,000 in December, 1942.

Welding Booklet Issued

To instruct users of welding and cutting equipment in reducing potential fire losses, the International Acetylene Association has prepared a 16-page, pocket-size booklet entitled "Preventing Welding and Cutting Fires." The booklet may be obtained in reasonable quantities without charge directly from the International Acetylene Association, 30 East 42nd street, New York 17, N. Y.

Tucker Made Vice-President

R. B. Tucker, formerly director of glass sales, has been elected a vice-president of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh. He will supervise the export and optical departments and will be associated with special developments in airplane assembly and plastics.

Mercready Joins Tyson

Herbert M. Mercready has joined O. S. Tyson & Co., Inc. as vice-president. Mr. Mercready has been sales promotion manager of the Magnus Chemical Company, Garwood, N. J. He was president of the National Industrial Advertisers Association in 1942-1943, and is a past president of the Industrial Marketers of New Jersey.

Magnesite Deposit Studied

The Windous magnesite deposit, about 30 miles southwest of Ely, in White Pine County, Nev., has been mapped and its mineralogy studied by the Geological Survey. A magnesium silicate found in the deposit shows promise as an industrial mineral which may be substituted for talc.

Nicaro Nickel Purchasing Agent Is Appointed

Philip A. Lawrence has been appointed purchasing agent of Nicaro Nickel Company and Cuban-American Manganese Corporation, subsidiaries of Freeport Sulphur Company, according to Langbourne M. Williams, jr., president of Freeport Sulphur Company, this city. Mr. Lawrence, a graduate of the University of Indiana, has been with Freeport Sulphur Company since 1940.

Plastic Marketing Corporation, this city, has been formed with a capital of $50,000 in $100 shares. Subscribers are S. E. Lepler, E. Ratner, A. J. and Gellinoff.

Acid Cleaning in Food Plant Sanitation

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Mohair Brand Wettable Sulphur
Rubbermakers Sulphur (ground to specifications)
Texas Yellow—Refined Flowers of Sulphur
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Sulphur Cryolite Mixtures
Sulphur—Pyrethrum & Rotenone Mixtures

Write or wire for quotations

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Mathieson President

George W. Dolan was elected recently to the presidency of the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., this city. Mr. Dolan, former executive vice-president, succeeds E. M. Allen, who continues as chairman of the directorate.

Compressed Gas Manufacturers to Meet

—Continued from page 3

The annual banquet will be held Tuesday. The business program follows:—

Monday, January 24

Test and specification committee meeting.
Transportation committee meeting.
Medical gases committee meeting.
Luncheon—Speaker, Colonel W. Randolph Lovelace II, Chief, Aero Medical Laboratory, A.A.F., "Research in High Altitude Flying."
Reports of officers.
Reports of committees.
Election of executive board for 1944.
Election of officers for 1944.

Tuesday, January 25

"Fire Extinguishing and Safety from Cylinders in War," Daniel Mapes, Walter Kidde & Co.

"Supplying Oxygen in Military Aircraft," Capt. E. V. Rupp, Materiel Command, AAF, Wright Field.

"The Development and Use of Insecticidal Aerosol," Dr. Lyle D. Goodhue, senior chemist for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Substitute Refrigerants," Charles R. Logan, of the Superior Valve & Fittings Company.

"Use of Nitrous Oxide as Refrigerant Gas," Wm. Strobach, of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company.

"Electronic Control as Applied to Industry," A. H. Moore, of the General Electric Company.

DDT to Be Produced In New DuPont Plant

The production of DDT, dichlorodiphenyl-trichloro-ethane, the chemical weapon protecting the armed forces from typhus, will be multiplied by the construction of a plant by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. The du Pont Company's Grasselli chemicals department is licensed by Geigy & Co., this city, for the manufacture and sale of the synthetic insecticide.

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INDUSTRIAL *Washine* CHEMICALS

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An improved crystal form, guaranteed 55% SO_2, pure white, especially effective as a food, beverage and photographic preservative and bleach.

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3100 EAST 26TH STREET, VERNON, CALIF.

Soda Phosphate May Be Allocated for 60 Days

—Continued from page 4

portant advantages over the present 30-day allocation system; notably the savings in paper work, conservation of transportation, and the opportunity afforded some of the smaller users to take advantage of the lower carload rates to save transportation charges.

If the proposal goes through it is also expected that the small order exemption provisions of the order will be modified accordingly. At the present time deliveries of 1,000 pounds a month without WPB authorization is permitted, as well as 10,000 pounds a month upon certification of end-use to the supplier. These amounts would be raised to 2,000 pounds and 10,000 pounds, respectively, for each 60-day period.

Chemical Makers Offer Returning Soldiers Work

—Continued from page 3

are from the navy hospitals; others are being mustered out as being no longer required in the armed forces.

Further, it is my understanding that up until now no adequate provision has been made for such of these men as are able to work. It appears that their case histories, even an announcement of their willingness to go back to work, have not been made available to the essential industries engaged in war production.

These men are left more or less "on their own" in their efforts to get back to work. Some seek jobs from their previous employers, who under the selective service act, of course would afford re-employment.

And there are others who had no steady employment before their induction and who now find themselves without jobs. There are those, too, who come back hopefully to their old place of business to find it no longer exists.

With the acute manpower shortage in industry still with us, it appears to the chemical industry that a real opportunity presents itself to greatly ease this manpower drought and at the same time furnish the facilities for reemployment and rehabilitation of these returning men. Suitable places in employment could be found for most of them, and the sooner they are in essential work the better for the war effort as well as for the men themselves.

The chemical industry, with which I am most familiar, is not only welcoming back the men who were formerly employed there, but is seeking additional workers, and it is certain that many of these men, although they have not previously worked in the chemical industry, would be suitable.

I feel the same would apply to other industries.

Blueprint for Action

Here is our "blueprint for action":—

First, the situation would be very largely and speedily helped if the United States Employment Service headquarters would obtain from the army and navy the names, addresses, and qualifications of these men prior to their being discharged from hospitals or mustered out.

Second, that this information should be made available to the local offices of the USES nearest to the home of the discharged veteran.

Third, that these data should be available at least two weeks prior to the discharge from the service, thereby affording ample time for circularization by the local USES of the potential employers in the area of the men's residence.

No difficulty should be found at the present time in promptly placing these men in suitable jobs.

This system, it seems to me, should be promptly inaugurated in order to take advantage of the available manpower and of the opportunity to put these men back into normal life.

I am taking the liberty of issuing copies of this letter to the press.

Heads Distributor's Sales

Fred A. Conkle is now manager of the distributor sales department of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, both J. B. Ford and Michigan Alkali divisions. Since 1940 Mr. Conkle has been sales manager and then general manager of the William Lynn Chemical Company, Indianapolis, Ind. This company is a distributor for products of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation.

Chemical Hourly Wage Of 40 Cents Minimum Set

—Continued from page 3

gicides; manufactured gases; petroleum refining; coke and cokeoven products; asphalt and tar paving and building materials; and allied products.

Specifically excluded from the definition are the following:—

Wood preserving, and any mining, quarrying or other extractive operations.

The rendering and refining of marine and animal fats and oils.

Any operations of a public utility. Any product included in the metal, plastics, machinery, instrument, and allied industries (as defined in Administrative Order No. 173) or in the drug, medicine, and toilet preparations industry, the converted paper products industry, the cottonseed and peanut crushing industry, or the vegetable fats and oils industry as refined in the wage orders for such industries; or in any other industry for which the Administrator has already issued a wage order or appointed an industry committee.

Chemical Workers Earnings Show Decline

Hourly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields decreased 0.7 percent between September, 1943, and October, 1943, according to data reported by the Secretary of Labor. These workers' weekly earnings showed a decrease of 0.1 percent, with an average of $42.87. This compared with an average of $35.18 for all nondurable goods manufacturing.

October-September comparisons in chemical and related lines were reported as follows:—

Average Earnings

	Weekly		
	Oct., 1943	Sept., 1943	Aug., 1943
Chemical and allied products	$42.87	$42.91	$42.37
Ammunition	43.77	43.60	42.47
Chemicals	50.34	50.08	49.94
Cottonseed oil	26.45	25.34	23.53
Crude petroleum products	50.82	51.23	48.80
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	34.58	34.02	33.18
Explosives, safety fuses	46.85	47.92	47.28
Fertilizers	28.86	29.41	28.51
Fireworks	38.08	37.49	37.51
Paints and varnishes	44.17	43.47	43.48
Petroleum refining	56.10	55.34	55.96
Rayon, allied products	37.22	38.13	37.50
Soaps	44.01	45.85	44.45

	Hourly		
	Oct., 1943 Cents	Sept., 1943 Cents	Aug., 1943 Cents
Chemical and allied products	93.2	93.9	92.6
Ammunition	80.6	90.1	89.9
Chemicals	107.6	108.6	107.1
Cottonseed oil	47.7	47.4	48.7
Crude petroleum production	112.2	113.0	110.3
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	78.6	77.7	76.7
Explosives	101.7	103.0	100.9
Fertilizers	65.4	66.6	65.1
Fireworks	90.6	90.1	89.9
Paints and varnishes	94.3	93.8	93.3
Petroleum refining	122.2	122.3	120.2
Rayon, allied products	88.2	90.5	88.8
Soaps	95.9	97.7	95.6

Acetic Anhydride Tests On Inflammability Made

Bureau of Mines chemists have determined the limits of inflammability and ignition temperatures of acetic anhydride. A copy of Report of Investigations 3741, "Limits of Inflammability and Ignition Temperatures of Acetic Anhydride," giving test procedure and data, may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

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Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Active Textile Production Sustains Call for Processing Agents —Tanstuffs Demand Somewhat Better

Active movement of textile chemicals and processing materials continues to be maintained by near-capacity operation in the fabric producing and finishing fields. Some switch from government goods to civilian production is reported, particularly in the woolens industry, but overall activity shows no decrease. A slight betterment in demand for tanstuffs was reported from the leather industry during the week. No changes were disclosed in prices.

The formation of a textile committee has been announced by the Combined Production and Resources Board, Composed of industrial specialists, the committee will cooperate with competent authorities in each of the United Nations, surveying wartime and relief requirements, and endeavor to relate them to productive capacity. The Foreign Economic Administration also reported during the week that allocations of cotton yarn and fabrics for certain Middle East countries will be handled through commercial firms, provided such handling is acceptable to authorities of the importing country.

The Commodity Credit Corporation through January 8 has received 1,469,231 notes covering 2,886,536 bales of 1943-crop cotton. Manufacturers of men's work socks will be assigned AA-4 preference ratings to acquire cotton yarns needed in the manufacture of cotton work socks with a finished weight of 1 pound 8 ounces, or higher per dozen pairs, the War Production Board announced January 19. That agency also reported the consideration of a plan to use pigskin leather for civilian shoe uppers, in view of impending shortages of cowhide leather.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
272.8	272.8	271.1	260.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Bleaching Powder.—WPB Regional Redis'ribution division has offered for sale from excess inventories 85 tons of laundry bleaching powder.

Chrome Acetate. — Demand has shown some improvement. Supply somewhat curtailed by difficulty in obtaining raw material due to orders for use on civilian textile goods not showing sufficiently high priority numbers. Prices steady.

Enzymes.—Movement reported to have picked up on expanded demand for use in clarification of fruit juices. Shortage of gray goods restricting demand from cotton textile industry. Quota'ions show no change.

Soda Hydrosulphite. — Remains in very tight supply. Quotations show no change.

Soda Perborate. — WPB directive controlling deliveries by suppliers has not eased availability appreciably. Indications are that material will be put under formal allocation order shortly. Schedule of prices shows no change.

Sulphonated Oils.—Demand for sulphonated castor oil is gradually expanding, as it recoups its pre-war fields of usage. Sulphonated edible oils continue tight, with output restricted by point-rationing system. Market tone firm.

Zinc Hydrosulphite. — Very tight supply position of this material many months ago is reported to have practically discouraged ordering at present time. Quotations unchanged.

Dyestuffs

Fustic.—Demand from fine leather processing plants reported to be holding up rather well.

Hypernic.—Steady market tone sustained by movement on previous orders to regular users.

Logwood.—Supplies continue ample to cover regular inquiries. Quotations show no change.

Turmeric.—It was incorrectly stated in the January 17 issue that a price of 8c. per pound had been indicated for the future delivery of some Alleppey material. The price should have been 9.48c. per pound.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Market tone firm as demand continues to somewhat exceed output.

Albumen, Egg.—A further easing in the supply position of edible egg albumen was noted during the week. The trend is expected to continue, since reports of a record 1944 egg production reach the market. Technical material remains rather tight in supply, with very little spot goods available. No changes are reported in the quotations of either variety.

Blood, Soluble.—Supplies have eased considerably and prompt shipment of reasonable quantities are declared to be possible. Prices show no change.

Corn Sugar.—Active demand keeping orders backlogged. Quotations unchanged. The War Food Administration reports that on December 24 it purchased 120,000 pounds of refined corn sugar for shipment under lend-lease and territorial supply programs, and that 400,000 pounds of the same material were bought on January 6.

Egg Yolk.—Supply position continues to ease in line with rise in egg production. Prices unchanged. The Department of Agriculture reports that during December receipts of eggs at the four principal markets totaled 1,073,462 cases, compared with 824,356 cases last year.

Starch, Corn.—Orders continue to accumulate, to be filled in order of receipt. Demand for all varieties of starch is active. Thin-boiling types face the longest delay in shipment as a result of their more involved manufacturing process. The schedule of quotations remains unchanged. Visible supplies of corn increased 1,291,000 bushels during the week ending January 15, according to figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade. The War Food Administration reports that on December 31 it purchased 1,600,000 pounds of type B pearl cornstarch and 2,520,000 pounds of type A powdered material for future shipment under lend-lease and territorial food programs.

Starch, Tapioca.—Supplies on hand ample to meet orders qualified under WPB limitation order. Quotations steady. Recent arrivals from abroad are reported to have totaled 12,415 bags.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi.—Stocks in this country remain large. Demand reported to have shown some improvement of late. Quotations unchanged.

Myrobalans. — Recent arrivals of myrobalans are reported to have totaled 1,800 pockets, moving into processing plants on previous orders. Market tone steady.

Quebracho.—Demand has gradually improved, absorbing all material as fast as it can be brought to this country. Schedule of prices firm. Recent arrivals from abroad are reported to have approximated 23,000 bags.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Nickerson with Lawrence Co.

Dr. Ralph F. Nickerson has joined the technical staff of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, Peabody, Mass., as senior research chemist. He formerly was at Mellon Institute for several years, where he engaged in cellulose, protein and fiber research and more recently was textile specialist with Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron.

Piedmont Section to Mark Twentieth Anniversary

The Piedmont section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists is arranging a program for its twentieth anniversary meeting, to be held in the Pointsett hotel, Greensville, S. C., March 25.

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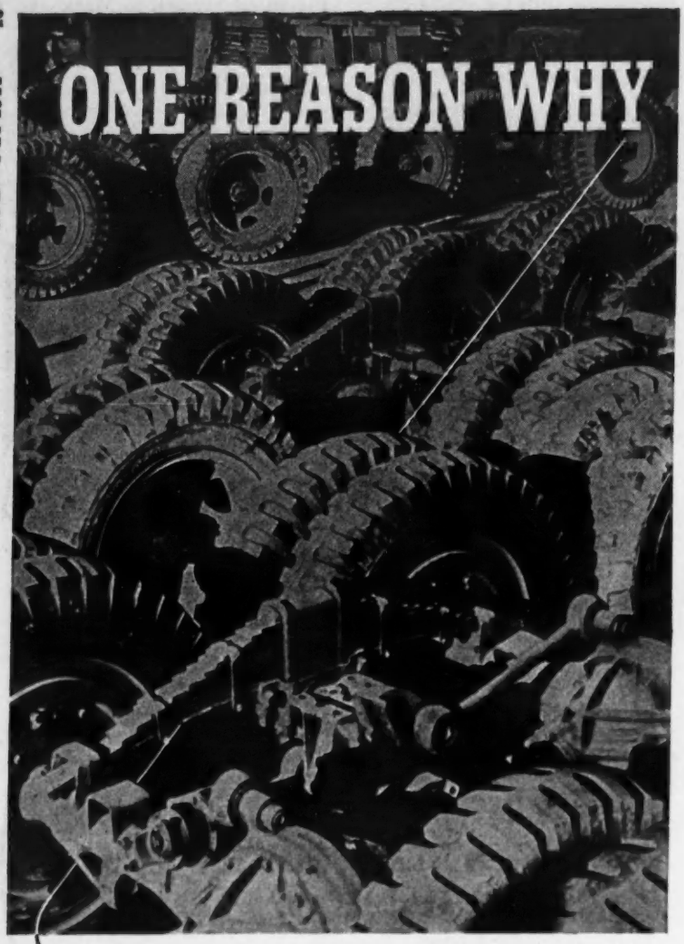

deliveries of CUMAR* are curtailed . . .

Cumar*, important in making varnishes, floor tiles, adhesives and many other peacetime products, is now widely used for the manufacture of synthetic rubber products, military fabrics and ship bottom paints. Like many another coal-tar chemical for which Barrett is a key source of supply, Cumar* is needed in ever-increasing quantities for the war effort.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 90 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are the requirements for war, we ask the indulgence of our civilian customers if deliveries are curtailed or delayed.

PHENOLS
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CRESYLIC ACIDS
CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
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XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
NAPHTHALENE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
PYRIDINES
TAR ACID OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
CUMAR* (Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
BARDOL*
HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS
FLOTATION AGENTS
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Coaltar Chemicals

Coaltar Byproducts and Derivatives Continue in Short Supply on Demand for War Production—Prices Firm

The coaltar byproducts and their derivatives continued in tight supply during the week, with production of synthetic rubber and resins, high-octane gasoline, and other essential materials unabated. As for some weeks past, phenol, creosote oil, and road tars remain the exceptions in the supply picture, being available in amounts ample to meet current demand. No changes were revealed in the price schedules of the various coaltar products.

As regards other specific materials, the solvents, benzol, toluol, and xylol are still very short, and the cresols continue to be actively taken for resin manufacture. Naphthalene is also maintaining the tighter supply noted in previous weeks. Demand for refined pyridine and betapicoline remains heavy for the production of sulfa medicinals and vitamin products respectively. Near-capacity activity in the textile fields is sustaining the heavy demand for dyestuffs and coaltar colors.

Steel operations for the week beginning January 17 were scheduled at 99 percent of ingot capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This percentage is equivalent to a production of 1,720,900 net tons of ingots and castings. During the previous week, operations had been rated at 99.6 percent, representing a production of 1,731,000 tons. One month ago operations were scheduled at 93 percent, equivalent to a production of 1,620,900 net tons; and one year earlier, scheduling was at the rate of 98.6 percent.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Government call for benzol for production of synthetic rubber components and high-octane aviation engine fuels continues to hold supplies tightly. WPB Regional Redistribution division has offered for sale from excess inventories 8,020 gallons of a 90 percent, industrial grade of benzol. The division is located in the Empire State building, New York City. Sale will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of benzol from that source during the week ending January 15 to have totaled 3,909,100 gallons.

Coaltar.—Need for coaltar derivatives in war production keeps output of tar moving into processing plants as its becomes available wherever possible. Schedule of quotations continues firm at specific ceiling levels. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of coaltar from that source during the week ending January 15 to have totaled 15,258,100 gallons.

Creosote Oil.—Overall supply picture of creosote oil remains rather comfortable. Demand from wood preservers has not shown any expansion, the problem of manpower still restricting the volume of lumber made available for processing. Schedule of quotations shows no change. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven production operations indicate the production of creosote oil from that source during the week ending January 15 to have totaled 807,000 gallons.

Cresols.—Demand for resin production continues to be the major factor maintaining tight supply conditions as regards the cresols. Cresylic acids produced in domestic coaltar plants continue tight for much the same reason. Stocks of imported coaltar cresylic acids continue comfortable. Prices remain steady.

Naphthalene.—Supplies continue to display the somewhat tightened position reported in past weeks. An expansion in demand for production of phthalic anhydride is expected to further tighten naphthalene supplies in the Spring months. Ordering of refined naphthalene for moth preventive purposes is declared to be expanding satisfactorily. The schedule of quotations for crude and refined grades shows no change. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of naphthalene from that source during the week ending January 15 to have totaled 1,702,400 pounds.

Phenol. — Market tone remains steady as demand continues good and supply situation rather comfortable. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of phenol from that source during the week ending January 15 to have totaled 227,000 pounds.

Picolines.—Demand for betapicoline for production of nicotinic acid and amide continues active, holding supplies tight. Alphapicoline supplies remain sufficient to meet current demand. Gammapicoline supplies easy. Prices steady.

Pyridine.—Call for refined material keeping supplies tight. Denaturing grade supplies continue somewhat easier. Quotations of both varieties show no change.

Toluol.—Supplies remain tight, although some optimism is expressed in trade circles that gradual reduction of TNT production may soon make additional material available. The government reported the closing of three more TNT lines during the week. Market tone continues firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of toluol from that source during the week ending January 15 to have totaled 781,800 gallons.

Xylol.—Supplies for civilian solvent purposes continue very tight. Orders for petroleum xylol now again being filled with straight xylol. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of xylol from that source during the week ending January 15 to have totaled 176,600 gallons.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—The coaltar bases market remains firm. Opening the new year, orders have held up in good quantity, and tone of the market as a whole is strong. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; xylol, industrial, same basis, 27c.; xylol, 10-degree, same basis, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexanol.—Call from regular consuming channels sustaining steady quotations.

Cyclohexanone.—Market tone remains steady on maintained demand.

Methylcyclohexanol.—Active shipment continues to balance output. Quotations unchanged.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Demand for production of war materials keeping quotations steady.

Benzoic, Technical.—Supplies continue to move into processing channels actively. Prices show no change.

Broenner's.—Regular users calling for material in satisfactory volume. Market tone steady.

Gamma. — Heavy movement into production of dyestuffs and other essential products unabated. Quotations unchanged.

J.—War production uses holding market in steady position.

Maleic.—Shortage of raw material

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

for production and expanded demand for use in essential synthetic resin manufacture keeping supplies very tight. Continues under complete allocation by WPB. Prices unchanged.

Malic. — Representative demand holding schedule of quotations steady.

Naphthenic.—Supplies reported to have eased somewhat. Market remains firm.

Other Intermediates

Acetanilide, Technical.—Demand for manufacture of sulfa medicinals continues active. Schedule of quotations unchanged.

Alphanaphthol. — Supplies remain tight on limitation of basic material. Prices show no change.

Alphanaphthylamine.—Market continues steady on call from normal consuming channels.

Anilin. — Essential manufacture taking output as available. Betterment in supply situation reflected in January allocations of anilin oil being granted to extent of 80 percent and anilin salt to extent of 75 percent. In previous month oil was granted to extent of from 52 to 71 percent according to end use; and salt, 51 percent for fur dyes, 55 percent for other dyes, and 55 percent for miscellaneous uses.

Anthracene.—Stable market conditions sustained by active demand for manufacture of essential materials.

Anthraquinone. — Dyestuffs and other important materials continue to call for anthraquinone as produced. Schedule of prices unchanged.

Benzyl Chloride.—Shipment for war production continues rather heavy. Quotations show no change.

Betanaphthylamine. — Supplies remain limited by tight supply position of betanaphthol, from which the amine is derived. Market tone firm.

Diethylanilin. — Demand continues active. Supplies restricted by raw material limitation. Market tone steady.

Dinitrobenzene.—Movement into essential manufacture unabated. Quotations show no change.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Supplies continue tight, with expectations of further tightening as naphthalene becomes more difficult to obtain. Prices unchanged.

—*Continued on page 42*

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

that have been supplied since April 28, 1942, and thus open the door for their subcontractors to demand a refund and even a higher price than they had charged.

Officials say that if it gets through Congress and the White House another $500,000,000 can be added to the cost of the war program.

Good Neighbor Medicines

Mayor LaGuardia may have bitten off more than he can chew in placing an embargo on shipments of some proprietary medicines to Central and South America. If he is looking for help from the Federal government in his good neighbor campaign he won't find it.

Officials are sympathetic to his efforts, but there isn't anything they can do about it, and Mr. Crowley is not going to set himself up as an international pure food and drug administrator. He takes the natural position that since the drugs were ordered by the Central and South Americans they ought to know what they are buying and it is not for him to pass judgment on the efficacy of the product. The Food and Drug Administration can't do anything about it because the law specifically exempts exports from its jurisdiction.

Of course, if the mayor's intimation is correct that some of the drugs are actually dangerous to health, FEA could doubtlessly find some way to prevent their shipment, but officials are inclined to doubt this. The only danger they believe may lie in the fact that the medicines might not be as good as the patient thinks they are and his continued reliance upon them may be dangerous.

When the matter first came to the attention of Mr. Crowley he referred it to the surgeon-general and the Food and Drug and Administration with a request that they investigate. They have since advised Mr. Crowley that such an investigation of whether a medicine is all that it claims to be would be a most difficult task and they have neither the funds nor facilities to do it.

Made General Manager

Photo Conway

Charles R. Sherman, formerly director of purchasing for the General Printing Ink Corporation, has been named to the general managership of its general industrial finishes division.

Paint Industry Production at Peak

Largest production of paints, varnishes and other protective coatings ever achieved, despite raw material curtailments, labor shortages and other obstacles, was reported by A. R. DeVos, president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, at a meeting of that organization's executive committee, held in the Biltmore hotel, January 11.

In his address to the committeemen, Mr. DeVos urged continuing unity of action in 1944, in order that the industry may maintain its record of having provided the armed services and war industries with their full protective coating requirements while, at the same time, caring for all essential civilian maintenance painting needs.

Overall unified action, intensive group study of specific problems and marked advances in chemical and technical research, plus the streamlining of the association's operations, had all contributed to the 1943 achievements, added the speaker. The same elements, he said, can be counted upon to carry the industry forward this year and in the postwar years to follow.

The entire paint industry, concluded Mr. DeVos, is fortunate in not being faced with a reconversion problem and can now plan for developing its services in the postwar era.

Freon Restrictions Deadline Extended

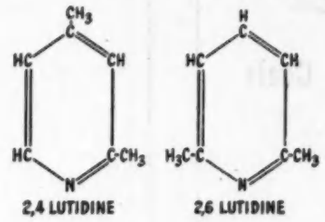
Restrictions on the use of F-12 gas (freon), will now be continued until August 31, 1944, the War Production Board announced. Originally the restrictions on the use of this gas were scheduled to be lifted on March 31. However, delays in the construction and operation of the new plant of Kinnetic Chemicals, Inc., Deepwater, N. J., and an estimated shortage in the supply of anyhydrous hydrofluoric acid, which is used in the production of freon, make the extension of restrictions necessary, WPB said.

Toluol Exposure Standardized

The American Standards Association has issued a new standard concerning the allowable concentration of toluene (Z37.12-1943), which sets safe limits for the amount of toluene permissible in the air of industrial workshops to safeguard the health and efficiency of the workers. It is numbered Z37.12-1943. The standard sets 200 parts per million parts of air as a safe limit for the presence of toluene, for exposure not exceeding eight hours.

Wooster Brush Company, Wooster, Ohio, has issued a pamphlet in which is given a summary of practical tests for paint brushes.

LUTIDINES



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—2,6 lutidine 95% minimum purity.

Properties: (Pure Compounds)

	2,6-Lutidine	*2,4-Lutidine*
Molecular Weight	107.15	107.15
Freezing Point	—6.0°C.	below —60°C.
Boiling Point	142.9°C.	158.3°C.
Specific Gravity	.928 at 25°C./4°C.	.927 at 25°C./4°C.
State	Liquid	Liquid

Solubility: 2,*6-Lutidine*—very soluble in water and in most organic solvents including alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones and ethers. 2,*4-Lutidine*—soluble to the extent of about 15% in water. Very soluble in most organic solvents such as alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and ethers.

Uses: 2,4 Lutidine is suggested for use in the synthesis of dyes, pharmaceuticals, or other organic chemicals. 2,6 Lutidine is suggested for use in rubber, insecticide, chemical, dye, and pharmaceutical manufacture.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples on these and other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine; alpha, beta and gamma picolines; and quinoline; and on naphthalene, industrial pitches and other coal tar derivatives.—
Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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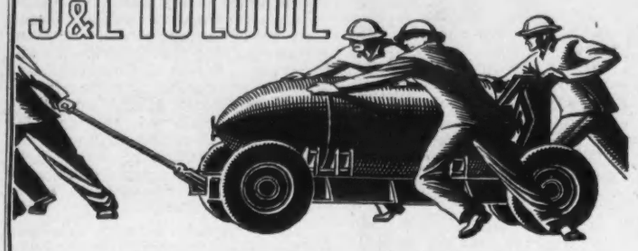

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J&L STEEL

Other Intermediates

—Continued from page 41

Dinitrotoluene. — Demand for dyestuff manufacture actively maintained. Supply position shows prospects of easing somewhat as more toluol is made available for intermediate production. Quotations steady.

Diphenyl.—Supplies not too easy, but in more comfortable position than some months ago. Quotations show no change.

Metaparacresol. — Supplies remain tight on active demand for production of synthetic resins. Quotations unchanged.

Metaphenylenediamine. — Call from normal consuming channels at satisfactory volume. Market tone steady.

Nitrobenzene.—War production continues to take material actively. Prices unchanged.

Orthoanisidin. — Representative demand sustaining steady market tone.

Orthophenetidin. — Shipments on order for medicinals and dyestuffs manufacture maintaining steady market tone.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Supplies continue very tight as orders remain heavily backlogged. Demand for 1944 moth preventive season expanding bookings. Schedule of prices shows no change.

Paraphenylenediamine. — Demand continues rather heavy. Market tone firm.

Phthalic Anhydride. — Supplies remain very tight on heavy call for use in manufacture of phthalate plasticizing agents for synthetic rubber and resin industries. Schedule of prices unchanged.

Resorcinol.—Supplies reported to be nearing a balance with demand. Quotations show no change.

Coaltar Colors

Near-capacity production of textiles is maintaining a heavy call for dyestuffs. Some cancellations of government orders in the wool field are reported, but facilities in most cases were quickly swung over to the production of civilian materials. In the cotton field, government work continues to hold gray goods in very tight supply.

Brainard Retires

E. E. Brainard has retired as purchasing agent of the Merrimac division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, Everett, Mass.

Explosives Devices Brand Names List Available

One hundred and eighty brand names are on the current active list of permissible explosives and blasting devices approved by the Bureau of Mines as the result of tests made at its Bruceton, Pa., explosives laboratory, according to Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the bureau. A copy of report of investigations, No. 3736, "Active List of Permissible Explosives and Blasting Devices Approved Previous to June 30, 1943," may be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

Wire Cloth Reference Book Is Available

"Industrial Wire Cloth, Engineering Data and Price List" is the title of a technical reference book offered to industrial users of wire mesh and cloth by the C. O. Jelliff Manufacturing Corporation, Southport, Conn.

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Paint Trade Looks for Enough Civilian Business to Compensate For Gradual Shrinkage in War Orders

Paint, varnish and lacquer makers are now busily engaged in the procurement of sufficient quantities of raw materials to satisfy the requirements of their manufacturing operations, which they are now conducting on a fairly sizable scale in anticipation of an early Spring revival of outdoor painting operations, while also devoting considerable time and attention to planning for partial or complete reconversions of their paint formulas, though not of their plants, from a wartime to a peacetime basis. Such a changeover, they realize, will presumably have to be initiated some time within the ensuing year, as war orders wane and the long-restrained demand for new construction and protective coverings of privately-owned buildings will once more have to be met, this time with an unprecedentedly huge volume.

Though appreciating that Spring painting activities may be restricted this year in some sections of the country by lack of an adequate supply of painters, most manufacturers are confident that the aggregate of such operations will at least equal that of last Spring and may even exceed that total considerably, as home and store owners are made more conscious of their need for new protective coatings by publicity campaigns directed by national and local associations toward that end. Once released, this long-pent-up demand for maintenance painting of residences, farm buildings, stores and other privately-owned structures will call for an aggregate of paint materials and finished paints well calculated to compensate for all of the war-order business that may be gradually withdrawn or terminated. To date, there has been no cutback of production on war orders, although there is a little slowing-up of deliveries on some war contracts which, however, is more than offset by requests for an acceleration of deliveries in other directions.

Offerings of paint and varnish materials, listed in some of our current market reports, are being made from idle or excess stocks by WPB's Regional Redistribution Division, Empire State Building, New York City. One of these offerings is 321 gallons of black baking enamel.

Price Changes

—

Advanced

Alphapinene, 1c. per gal.
Casein, imported, f.o.b. source, ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gums, 1c. to 12c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, 1c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Corroders and other lead pigment makers are having no difficulty in filling their requirements in lead slabs, as supplies of corroding grades are liberal and devoid of any restrictions on their use.

Domestic production of metallic lead continues sizable and no new restraints are looked for on civilian uses of this metal, albeit importations have not been quite as large within the past year as they were in the previous year. The 1943 production of recoverable lead, including that made into lead pigments, in the United States and Alaska, is reported by the Denver office of the Bureau of Mines as having amounted to 446,348 short tons and, at the Bureau's average weighted price of 7.4 cents per pound, as showing a value of $66,059,504—a decrease of 10 percent in quantity and of less than 1 percent in value from the 1942 production of 496,239 short tons, valued at $66,496,026.

Quotations for pig lead have continued unchanged for the week Jan. 14-21 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Although there is still a liberal supply of zinc ores and concentrates, the shortage of zinc slabs continues virtually unrelieved, because of unabated inadequacy of refining facilities and skilled labor. Hence, priorities are still required for the purchase of the slabs and makers of zinc oxides are held under drastic restraints in covering their requirements for the manufacture of French process oxides.

Domestic mine production of recoverable zinc for 1943, including that made direct from ore into zinc pigments and salts, is reported by the Denver office of the Bureau of Mines as having aggregated 740,587 short tons, a decrease of 27,438 tons, or 4 percent, from that for 1942. At the Bureau's average weighted price of 11.3 cents per pound, this 1943 output was valued at $167,372,662, compared with a value of $142,852,650 for 1942, which was calculated at an average weighted price of 9.3 cents per pound.

Prices for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week January 14-21 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—War order business is holding out well but there has latterly been a considerable diminution of buying for civilian account, customarily noted at this time of the year. Market steady.

Lead Titanate.—Continues in active call on all scores. Tone strong.

Litharge.—Still moving steadily into all types of consuming channels with prices well maintained.

Lithopone.—Only a fair movement is noted in this pigment material for, although the demand continues brisk, offerings are somewhat limited by the recent shrinkage of zinc sulphide supplies and some difficulties in procuring certain kinds of dry ground barytes. Prices firmly held.

Orange Mineral. — Only a routine movement is noted in this color pigment but the undertone of the market is still firm.

Red Lead. — Showing a seasonal diminution of civilian interest, although continuing in fairly active request on war order accounts. Tone holding firm.

Titanium Dioxide. — Producers, acting in accordance with the recently amended WPB distribution order, continue to allot all forms containing more than 12 percent, including titanated lithopone, to non-military consumers, after filling all rated orders. But, as current production and supply are still far short of total requirements, the civilian users have to content themselves with rather small percentages of their 1942 consumption. Prices strongly maintained.

White Lead.—Military business continues sizable but there is a steady shrinkage of civilian orders, as usual at this time of the year. Tone steady.

Zinc Oxides. — The entire market continues extremely tight. Leaded zinc oxides, although offered without restrictions, are available in only small quantities while lead-free zinc oxide, now under drastic restraints, will be

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Appearance clear and free from suspended matter when examined by transmitted light	Yes	Yes
Color water white	Yes	Yes
Specific Gravity	0.880-0.892	0.882-0.886
Solubility not more than 16% by weight in water at 20° C	Yes	Yes
Distillation Range Initial point, Minimum 10% Minimum 75% Minimum End point Maximum	70° C 72° C 74° C 85° C	70° C 72° C 74° C 80° C
Acidity by weight as acetic acid, **Maximum**	0.02%	0.01%
Non-Volatile Matter, Maximum	0.005 gm per 100 ml	0.003 gm per 100 ml
Ester Content as ethyl acetate	not less than 85%	not less than 85%
Freedom from Water miscible without turbidity or sediment with specified quantity of gasoline	miscible with 10 volumes	miscible with 20 volumes

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Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos. — Both Canadian and domestic materials continue to move steadily into consuming channels. Market firm throughout.

Barytes.—In spite of the growing scarcity of dryground barytes at producers' plants in Tennessee and Georgia, there is still a fairly liberal supply of waterground barium sulphate obtained from Missouri barite. Tone firm.

Chalk. — Moving steadily into consuming channels. Prices well maintained.

China Clay.—In moderate request. Fair movement of both domestic and imported material continues to be noted. Market steady.

Charcoal. — Although the Office of Price Administration has supplemented its MPR 431, covering pinewood charcoal in bulk as well as in granulated and pulverized forms, by providing for adding $6 per ton additional to the $20 ceiling price on bulk material when it is packed in bags, this differential being granted to cover costs of bags and extra labor involved in bagging, there has been no further upward revision of prices for the granular and pulverized grades and producers and sales agents are still endeavoring to obtain a higher ceiling on these latter grades, which are used extensively by the paint trade, more nearly commensurate with the ceiling established for hardwood charcoal. All this material continues subject to priorities governing its distribution.

Diatomaceous Earth. — Still moving slowly but steadily. No change in price structure.

Mica.—An active demand continues to be noted from the paint trade for waterground scrap mica, especially for the pulverized forms, and there is also a fair request for the dryground types. Prices strongly maintained throughout the list. Recent arrivals have included a fairly large quantity of block mica which falls within the strategic material group.

Talc.—Continues in moderate inquiry. Market steady.

Whiting.—Buying interest holding out well in this material. Tone firm.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Alkali Blue.—Moving in moderate quantities. No change pricewise.

Bone Blacks.—Continue in light request. Market steady.

Carbon Blacks.—The boom in furnace blacks, easy processing blacks and medium processing blacks, which began when the synthetic rubber industry broke the bottleneck of its auto tire output, continues to feature the market for carbon blacks. Although the paint trade is buying only sparingly of channel grades, these other types of black are fairly seething with activity and producers are experiencing difficulty in turning them out fast enough to satisfy all requirements.

Mention in the REPORTER of the resultant further reduction of stocks on hand at the close of last year—from approximately 211,000,000 pounds on November 30, last, to about 195,000,000 pounds on December 31—have been followed by release of the preliminary statistics of the carbon black industry, showing that shipments for December had totaled 48,153,000 pounds, compared with 45,844,000 pounds for November and 44,000,000 pounds for October. Hence, despite an increase in production for last month which carried the total output to 3,183,000 pounds, the inventories at the close of the year revealed a decrease of 15,197,000 pounds from the November 30 figure to 195,487,000 pounds.

Chrome Colors.—An amendment to WPB's M-370, described in detail elsewhere in this issue of the REPORTER, will put chrome oxide green and zinc chromate under complete allocations control February 1. Immediately, purchases of chrome yellow, chrome green, chrome orange, molybdate, chrome oxide and hydrated chrome oxide are ordered limited to 75 percent of the users' purchases in 1941.

Driers and Flatteners

With WPB granting virtually all applications for authorization to buy the naphthenates, it is expected that these driers will be removed from allocation control by March 1. Meanwhile, users of drying agents, unwilling to wait a month for the necessary authorization to purchase naphthenates are turning avidly to the tallates which continue to lead in activity and strength.

Among the flattening agents, stearates are still in keenest demand, with several manufacturers sold out two to three months ahead and endeavoring to obtain greater productive capacity. There is also a fair inquiry for the palmitates.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate.—Supplies currently tight. Betterment expected during Spring months. Demand continues heavy. Quotations show no change.

Cellulose Acetate.—Supply remains comfortably ample. Demand continues to be restricted by unavailability of ester solvents. Market tone firm.

Ethyl Acetate.—Use in essential materials continues heavy, holding supplies tight, quotations steady.

Triacetin.—WPB Regional Redistribution division has offered for sale from excess inventories 6,500 pounds of triacetin.

Triphenyl Phosphate. — WPB Regional Redistribution division has offered for sale from excess inventories 1,491 pounds of triphenyl phosphate.

Naval Stores

Conditions prevailing in primary and local markets for rosin and turpentine last week were similar to those noted in the preceding period, business continuing quiet and variations in prices being narrow. Trading at Savannah was suspended on Wednesday in observance of the birthday of Robert E. Lee. On other days of the week the attitude of buyers was mainly a waiting one. Late in the week the expected announcement was made at Washington that the naval stores conservation program, which was suspended last November, has been reinstated for 1944 with no changes of importance.

Primary arrivals last week were light in the case of both rosin and turpentine and the indications seemed to point to a continuation of unusually light supplies as weather conditions in various parts of the South recently have been unfavorable for operations in the woods. In addition shortage of manpower has contributed to keep operations down to unusually small proportions even for this period of the year, and the outlook for any material change in the situation in this respect in the near future is declared to be decidedly unfavorable. Meantime stocks in the hands of government and trade holders are steadily dwindling. At the close of the past calendar year stocks of rosin in the three principal markets in the South were much smaller than at the same time in any recent preceding year.

Turpentine.—There was a lack of developments of interest in the local market for turpentine last week. Many buyers were apparently disposed to hold off for further developments and quiet conditions prevailed.

Savannah, Jan. 21.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallon Cents.	Bulk gallon Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Barrels Shipments.	Barrels On hand.
Monday ..	76½	...	11	...	42,500
Tuesday ..	76½	...	11	...	42,511
Wednesday* ..	...	...	...	...	...
Thursday..	77	250	50	423	42,136
Friday ...	77½	1,100	14	96	42,057

* Holiday.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Turpentine inquiry good. Five-drum lots, 88c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 93c.; single drums, 91c.; single barrels, 96c.

Rosin.—Business lacked snap in the local market for rosin last week, but there were reports of a fair inquiry for some grades. A steady or firm tone prevailed in the absence of any material change in primary quotations.

Savanah, Jan. 21.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted Mon.	Tues.	Wed.*	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.37	$3.37	...	$3.39	$3.42
D	3.60	3.60	...	3.65	3.67
E	3.90	3.90	...	3.94	3.94
F	4.06	4.06	...	4.08	4.10
G	4.11	4.11	...	4.13	4.13
H	4.11	4.11	...	4.13	4.13
I	4.13	4.13	...	4.13	4.13
K	4.28	4.28	...	4.28	4.28
M	4.36	4.36	...	4.37	4.37
N	4.47	4.47	...	4.47	4.47
WG	6.31	6.31	...	6.31	6.31
WW	6.52	6.52	...	6.52	6.52
X	6.52	6.52	...	6.52	6.52
	Barrels				
Sales	165	...	...	286	23
Receipts ...	...	...	...	266	78
Shipments..	...	...	...	984	565
Stocks	...	...	...	...	36,623

* Holiday.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Rosin demand good. Five-drum lots were:—B grade, $5.30 per

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Iodine Value (Wijs)	170.0
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Viscosity	heavy
Specific Gravity 25° C.	0.980
Color	dark
Approximate Weight per U. S. gallon	8 lbs.

NEO-FAT NO. 190
Synthetic Drying Oil

Saponification Value	177.0
Iodine Value (Wijs)	205.0
Acid Value	6.0
Absolute Viscosity 25° C.	2.0 poises
Specific Gravity 25° C.	0.950
Color	pale yellow
Approximate Weight per U. S. gallon	7¾ lbs.

NEO-FAT NO. 290
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Saponification Value	177.0
Iodine Value (Wijs)	150.0
Acid Value	4.0
Absolute Viscosity 25° C. (corresponds to Z1-Z2 Gardner-Holdt Viscosity)	30 poises
Specific Gravity 25° C.	0.970
Color	pale yellow
Approximate weight per U. S. gallon	7¾ lbs.

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100 pounds net; G grade, $5.86; M grade, $6.10; W.W. grade, $8.24.

Other Naval Stores

Rosin Oil.—Local trade fairly active though consumers not inclined to anticipate to any important extent.

Tar.—Output moving steadily into consuming channels in various industries on contracts and new orders. Market firm.

Shellac

Within the limits of government allocation and available supplies, shellac moved steadily and promptly into consumption. Absorption of available supplies left nothing for unsold, warehouse stocks nor is there an immediate prospect of a substantial gain in available supplies. Sales of products that sub for the unobtainable shellac were said to be very steady and in good sized volume on the basis of well stabilized prices.

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum.—Production of this gum continues to expand as a result of FDA's recent authorization of the use of glycerin in its manufacture to the full extent of such use in the corresponding quarter of 1940. A keen and steadily growing demand is absorbing virtually all the current output.

WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is currently offering from idle or excess stocks 890 pounds of ester gum and 1,000 pounds of Rezyl No. 10 glycerine phthalate resin.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—With the demand for virtually all forms of this gum increasing steadily while stocks are being further depleted to the point of virtual exhaustion in many instances, the market naturally continues to tighten.

Copal.—Recent arrivals of 3,376 bagfuls of Congo copal have served to build up stocks of local importers to the extent that there is no longer any tension in the market for the unsorted grades of this gum.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Further easing of the local supply situation in Argentine casein has resulted from the arrival of two cargoes of this material—one containing 9,413 bags, or approximately 612 tons, and the other, 17,630 bags, weighing 1,163 tons—aggregating 1,775 tons. Though it is still rumored that import permits, in addition to those for 3,000 tons for the first quarter of this year, will eventually be granted, no move in this direction has been made within the last week.

Despite the easing of the situation here, the price asked for Argentine casein on an f.o.b. source basis has been marked up another half cent to 10½c. per pound.

WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is currently offering from idle or excess stocks 1,100 pounds of casein.

Glues. — In the absence of long-awaited government bureaus' orders permitting additional price rises for glue made of imported materials and for placing all glues under allocation control, producers of both bone and hide glues continue in an unenviable position, lacking, as they do, adequate supplies of both domestic and imported raw materials and manpower in their plants. Meanwhile, they are doing everything conceivable to work down their huge backlogs of orders by making their own allotments to old customers from their current greatly reduced output. Prices, still deemed woefully insufficient, in view of the shortage and high cost of materials and labor, are being strongly maintained throughout the list.

N.Y. Oil Trades Ass'n Holds Quarterly Meeting

The Oil Trades Association of New York held its quarterly meeting January 18 in the roof garden of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. The attendance was large and included representatives of all branches of the trade as well as numerous guests. Dinner was served at 7:45 p.m. Entertainment consisted of an excellent vaudeville program.

Victor Issacs has been appointed general trade sales manager of the Central Paint & Varnish Works, Brooklyn. He has been affiliated with the company for some time.

Falk Names Sales Agent For Pacific Coast Area

A change of sales representation on the Pacific coast has been announced by Falk & Co., and the Falk Chemical Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. Martin, Hoyt & Milne is handling these accounts through its home office in San Francisco, and branch offices in Los Angeles, Portland, and Seattle.

Falk & Co. since 1910 have been producers of all types of processed fish oils and soybean oils for protective coating manufacturers and for a number of years have been manufacturers of ester gum, alkyd resins, maleic resins, and other special types of resins for emulsion paints, plywood and laminating adhesives, etc.

Falk Chemical Company is the national distributor of the 'Piccolyte' and 'Piccoumaron' resins, manufactured by the Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Company, Clairton, Pa.

Imperial Paper Gets Army-Navy Production Award

Pigment color-chemical division of Imperial Paper & Color Corporation, Glens Falls N. Y., was formally awarded the Army-Navy "E" production award at ceremonies December 29. The "E" flag was presented by Col. Frank J. Atwood, and was accepted by K. R. McBride, president of Imperial Paper & Color. Lieutenant Commander Thomas B. Kiely, U. S. N. R., made the token presentation of the "E" pins. Eight hundred employees were in attendance.

Maurella Products Company, manufacturer of cosmetics and toilet preparations, this city, has leased the entire two-story building at 92 to 100 Varick street.

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O'Brien Varnish Names F.M. Reece President

Floyd M. Reece has been elected president of the O'Brien Varnish Company, South Bend, Ind., succeeding George L. O'Brien, who died recently. Jerome J. Crowley, sr., of Chicago, has been elected chairman of the board, and Jerome J. Crowley, jr., South Bend, has been elected vice-president and treasurer. Other vice-presidents elected were:—

Eugene L. O'Brien, C. J. Morris, John M. McCarthy, Noel J. Roe, all of South Bend; Frederick J. O'Brien, Detroit, and Patrick F. Crowley, Chicago. O. A. Fulkerson, South Bend, has been elected secretary.

Mr. Reece, former vice-president in charge of production, was seventeen years old when he began working for the company in 1903 in the press room of a linseed oil mill, and since then he has filled every technical and production job in the company.

Paint Postwar Forum February 10

Paint manufacturers and suppliers are invited by Michael W. McCarthy, president of the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, to attend a war and postwar planning forum to be held at the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo., February 10, as the feature of a four-day meeting beginning on February 8. Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, will deliver the principal address, and acceptances have been received from leading manufacturers throughout the country, who will lead discussions on a variety of problems.

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The paint and painting industry, Mr. McCarthy said, is in a relatively advantageous position to re-convert to peacetime activities. But, if the result of this re-conversion is to be an expanding market for paint and the application thereof, Mr. McCarthy said, that a substantial increase in paint sales, and the widespread employment on which all sustained propserity is based, the paint industry needs to coordinate the best thinking of its various functional groups into one basic postwar plan that will bring widespread prosperity to all divisions after the war.

Paint Credit Group Elects Officers

Jerome A. Monasch, credit manager of the Lehman Brothers Corporation, was elected president of the Paint and Allied Industries Credit Association at the annual meeting January 19, in the Building Trades Employers' Association building, this city. Mr. Monasch served as director in 1939 and 1940, treasurer in 1941, second vice-president in 1942, and first vice-president in 1943. Other paint and allied officers elected were:—First vice-president, William T. Stewart, of Benjamin Moore & Co.; second vice-president, Theodore H. Kleine, of Hilo Varnish Corporation; treasurer, William Rohs, of Colonial Works.

New York Paint Club Marketing Forum Jan. 27

"Marketing in the Postwar Period" will be the theme of an afternoon and night meeting of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in the Biltmore hotel, Januar 27, with manufacturers, dealers, contractors and large consumers exchanging viewpoints on types of paint products and of services which will be expected in the postwar period. The afternoon session will begin promptly at four o'clock. Cocktails and dinner at 6:30 will be followed by resumption of the marketing theme.

Color in the War Discussed in Booklet

The role of functional color in the war program is emphasized in "Color In The War," most recent of booklets to be published by the Printing and Advertising Clinics of the General Printing Ink Corporation. Copies may be obtained by addressing the company at 100 Sixth Avenue, New York 13.

Fortier Is General Manager Of Acme White Lead

M. J. Fortier, manager of the North Central sales district of the Sherwin-Williams Company, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the Acme White Lead & Color Works, Detroit. Leonard T. Stratham is to succeed Mr. Fortier in the North Central sales district. Mr. Fortier joined Sherwin-Williams in 1931 as a city representative in New Orleans, after being associated with John Lucas & Co., in that city, for some time.

Charles Patterson Named To Gum Importers Directorate

Charles Patterson who was recently elected to the directorate of the American Gum Importers' Laboratories, Inc. is affiliated with France, Campbell & Darling, Inc. Kenilworth, N. J. and not with G. W. S. Patterson & Co. as incorrectly stated in a recent issue of the REPORTER. W. A. Patterson, whom Charles Patterson succeeded on the directorate of the association, is affiliated with G. W. S. Patterson & Co.

C.P. Chemical Solvents Issues Booklet

C. P. Chemical Solvents, Inc., is distributing a 64-page booklet on "Solvents-Alcohols-Extenders." The booklet not only covers alcohols, ketones and esters but aliphatic petroleum naphthas and coal ar naphthas. In addition, the booklet includes certain miscellaneous information of general assistance to solvent users. Copies may be obtained from the company at 60 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

Liquid Carbonic Corporation, Chicago, has elected J. C. Stevens to the board of directors.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Government to Release Menhaden Oil Holdings—Flaxseed Firm At Ceiling—Business Generally Quiet

No material change in the character of business was noticeable last week in the market for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases. Here and there a fairly active inquiry was noted for various technical and edible products, but actual transactions were limited in many cases to comparatively small quantities, especially as open market supplies in not a few instances remained far below normal despite some recent relief from the stringency of certain vegetable oils. The market on the whole continued firm and quotations were generally well maintained.

A development of interest was an announcement from Washington that about 1,000,000 pounds of menhaden oil now held by the government will be released monthly in order to relieve the existing shortage of supplies. It was also announced that efforts are being made to secure the return of additional vessels to private owners for fishing purposes.

Flaxseed remained firm at ceiling prices in domestic markets where all offerings were readily absorbed by crushers. Trade in linseed oil was somewhat more active though such transactions as were reported apparently did not involve important quantities. The shipment of hogs to Western markets continued heavy but the big movement was offset by an active demand and prices were rather well maintained.

The WFA announced that it will consider appeals from users of fats and oils who are confronted with exceptional or unreasonable hardship because of uneven operations under quotas prescribed on a calendar quarter basis.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.3	195.3	195.3	191.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Fairly active, contract deliveries apparently accounting for much of the movement. Market steady.

Coconut.—Quiet here. Reports of moderate sales at outside points to qualified buyers at unchanged prices.

Corn.—Crude held at ceiling prices in primary centers. Offerings still reported below expectations. Quiet and steady locally.

Oiticica.—Inquiries noted and market steady at previous quotations. No change in favorable character of reports from Brazil concerning production outlook.

Palm.—Offerings light and market quiet and steady. Recent importations 1,253,963 kilos.

Peanut.—No change reported in primary oil situation, offerings still being light and inadequate for demand. Prices firm at ceiling. Movement of peanuts to oil mills recently retarded by bad weather. During December, 229,594,000 pounds of farmers' stock peanuts were milled. Of this total, 56,426,000 pounds were crushed compared with 42,513,000 pounds crushed in December, 1942.

Soybean.—Primary conditions underwent little change, offerings still being disappointing despite reports of increased production of oil. Prices firm at ceilings. Weather during the Fall of 1943 was favorable for the prompt harvesting of soybeans, in sharp contrast with the previous year. Farm stocks of beans January 1, 1944, estimated at 58,119,000 bushels, representing 29.7 percent of the 1943 production. On January 1, 1943, farm stocks of beans totaled 88,215,000 bushels, or 47.1 percent of the 1942 production.

Los Angeles, January 19.—Most vegetable oils remain scarce. Castor, prime cold pressed.—Moving moderately. Quotation is 13.6c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. 14.6c. per pound quoted in drum car lots, plus drum cost. Chinawood.—Nominal at 38½c. per pound in tankcars, San Francisco. Coconut, Crude.—Deliveries to qualified buyers at 8c. per pound in tankcars. Cottonseed, Bleachable.—Some small lots traded at 14.51c. per pound in tankcars. Mustard Seed.—Lightly offered if at all. Quoted at 14c. per pound in tankcars. Sesame Seed, Crude.—Nominal at 15c. per pound, tankcars.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Business fairly brisk in vegetable oils. Corn oil, refined, edible, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15¾c. to 16c., drums, less than car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c. per pound.

Flaxseed

A firm tone prevailed in domestic flaxseed markets. Seed flax tow, which is used mainly as a raw material in the manufacture of cigarette paper, will be exempt from price control where sellers comply with certain reporting provisions, the Office of Price Administration announced.

Minneapolis, Jan. 21.—The country is selling flaxseed just a little more freely from day to day. Receipts are considerably better but insofar as the crushers are concerned remain inadequate. Mills continue to run at top speed and are using up a lot of flax daily. Shipments from here have been liberal. Trade in futures is virtually nil.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May
Saturday	$3.05	$3.05
Monday	3.05	3.05
Tuesday	3.05	3.05
Wednesday	3.05	3.05
Thursday	3.05	3.05
Friday	3.05	3.05

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
This week	213,000	130,500	117,000	31,500
Since Sept. 1	16,342,100	11,784,000	2,174,000	688,500

Buenos Aires, Jan. 21.—No flaxseed offerings. Exports this week, 4,000 bushels. Visible supply 11,811,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—Offerings continued light locally and the market remained firm.

Minneapolis, Jan. 21.—There was no relaxation in the linseed meal situation and crushers are dizzy trying to figure out ways and means of keeping the buying trade in a calm mood. The fact that so many buyers needing supplies badly shop around freely and steadily evidently makes it appear as though the demand is far in excess of what it really is. Shipping instructions are always plentiful. Civilians buy 60 days ahead steadily and the government has spoken for its 20 percent of the February production of mills. Quotations at full ceilings.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	13,380,000	14,400,000
Since Sept. 1	229,602,000	219,310,000

Linseed Oil

No material change was noted in the local situation last week. Inquiries continued to be received and some business was reported to have been closed for delivery over the first half of the year. The volume of transactions, however, was apparently not of much importance as many consumers and dealers are still disinclined to purchase ahead to any material extent. With flaxseed firm at ceiling prices, local oil quotations were maintained at previous levels. Demand for cash flaxseed in Northwestern markets continued active, all offerings being readily absorbed.

Minneapolis, Jan. 21.—Although there has been a little improvement in civilian oil trade the change has been so slight

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Twitchell Process saves money, produces very complete decomposition

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that it is hardly noticed. There is more inquiry for future delivery but no sales of importance. While the government will not relinquish its 25 percent of output for the time being the crushers do not have to keep this oil on hand. So far the consumers have been unable to upset the government program of 25-75 percent of production but continue hopeful.

Shipping instructions remain good and mills are operating at full capacity. The tankcar situation varies from week to week and this past week crushers have been able to secure about all of the transportation equipment they have needed.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week.....	6,120,000	5,580,000
Since Sept. 1.....	143,770,000	126,200,000

Los Angeles, January 19.—California flax acreage this season promises to be around 189,000 acres, including 75,000 in Imperial Valley, 104,000 in San Joaquin and 10,000 scattered. Compares with 310,000 last season. Oil quoted: 14.3c. per pound in tankcars; drum car lots, 14.7c.

Cottonseed Oil

Stagnation continued to prevail in the local market for cottonseed oil futures and developments of interest were lacking. Conditions ruling in primary markets for crude oil were about as previously noted, few transactions being reported in the absence of any increase in offerings, although inquiries were numerous. The position of competing vegetable oils was also unchanged. Marketing of hogs in the West continued heavy, but demand was good and prices were generally rather well maintained. The government announced the recent purchase of approximately 30,000,000 pounds of refined lard.

Prices as follows:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
March	...	...	14.00 bid.
May	...	...	14.00 nom.
July	...	...	14.00 nom.

Cash, refined, 14c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Cake and Meal.—Demand was active in all primary markets. Offerings light. Tone firm.

Memphis, Jan. 20.—Trading in crude vegetable oils remains light. Mills apparently comfortably sold ahead. Demand for meals still urgent despite continued heavy distribution. Numerous large planters in this section say they will not be able to increase cotton acreage owing to labor situation.

Atlanta, Jan. 19.—Demand for oilseed products far ahead of supply. Prices firm at ceilings in all markets.

Fatty Acids

Business in fatty acids lacked snap in the local market, but there was a fairly active demand for many products and, with supplies below normal, the market retained a firm tone.

Chicago, January 21.—Good trade persists in fatty acids. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; coconut oil, distilled, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

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Fish Oils

Cod.—Occasional inquiries noted. Stocks light and primary offerings limited. Market steady.

Menhaden.—A steady tone prevailed in the local market for refined oil. Buying interest was limited to unimportant quantities. Announced from Washington that about 1,000,000 pounds of menhaden oil will be released monthly from government supplies in order to relieve the tight trade situation.

Baltimore, Jan. 19.—While not all of the North Carolina fishing companies have entirely cut out operations for the season, there is virtually no prospect that additional oil supplies of consequence will be secured. No further sales reported to refiners or other private buyers.

Sardine.—Quiet conditions prevailed in refined oil here, but with supplies limited, the market retained a firm tone.

Los Angeles, January 19.—Trading in fish oil remained light, especially here in the southern part of the state where the majority of producers are holding oil out for later biological usage. Recent fishing in all parts of the state has been extremely light, owing to a full moon and production of oil and meal still lags behind last year. The California Sardine Products Institute reported that as of January 8, a total of 392,751 tons of raw sardines had meen turned in to the processing plants against 431,201 tons on January 7 last year.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Good inquiry noted for spot and nearby grease, but actual business limited owing to lack of adequate supplies. Quotations held at ceiling.

Lard.—Fairly active inquiry noted in local cash market. Offerings generally light. Market firm.

Tallow.—Supplies on spot still inadequate for demand, which continued good. Ceiling prices prevailed and market firm.

Waxes

The wax position continued to be one of short supply and a potential consuming market of substantial proportions. Given the opportunity to import larger quantities, dealers could readily increase sales at prices reflecting the very firm position prevailing in the primary sources of supply for waxes of all kinds. There is a total absence of bayberry wax with which

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to face the presence of what would be a good consumption if goods were available. Slightly more competition seemed present in candelilla wax, but there was practically none possible in beeswax and carnauba.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Supplies of both common and neutral still below normal. Fairly active inquiry. Tone firm.

Neatsfoot.—Recent importations are noted of 268 drums. Spot supplies of all grades small. Inquiry good.

Fatty Acid Products Handbook Published

An informative new handbook on fatty acids and their derivatives has just been published by Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. The new "Emeryfacts" brings together, in a handy working arrangement, data on the derivation and chemical nature of fatty acids, their compounds, and several tables illustrating many of their commercial applications. In addition, this handbook tabulates the specifications and characteristics of Emery's fatty acid products. This booklet is available upon request by addressing Emery Industries, Inc., 4304 Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

tUniaR—vHtttshrdlu ashrdlup u paua

WFA Alloting 650 Tons Of Imported Cotton Meal

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Foods Administration has allocated about 650 tons of imported cottonseed meal to the Connecticut Valley tobacco growers for fertilizer use and indications are that a total of about 14,000 tons will be made available in this area for this year's crop.

In all about 40,000 tons of cottonseed meal is being set aside for fertilizer use all over the country which is about 60 percent of the amount used in 1941 and 1942 by those who have made application for the material.

Cottonseed meal supplies are at a low level in comparison with the heavy demand for feed and other essential uses and the amount that can be made available for fertilizer use must be sharply limited, it was explained. But it was emphasized that all users of the material for fertilizer purposes are being treated alike and the percentage cut being made is being applied straight across the board.

Failure of War Foods Administration to make supplies of cottonseed meal available to the Connecticut Valley tobacco growers earlier resulted in vigorous protests being made recently by representatives of the industry to the WFA in which it was charged that the industry was facing destruction unless relief were granted.

Cottonseed meal has been the principal ingredient of fertilizer used by the growers for the past 80 years and according to agronomists there is no substitute equal to cottonseed meal as a fertilizer in growing this type of wrapper leaf tobacco.

Shell Co. Completes New Catalytic Cracking Plant

Production of aviation gasoline will be quadrupled at the refinery of the Shell Oil Company at Wood River, Ill., by the construction of several additional refining facilities. The second step in the 1944 expansion at Wood River will be the completion in a few weeks of another fluid cracking plant, a twin to the one just placed into operation.

Made Sales Manager

Harry Soltz, formerly of the Soltz Paint Company, has been named general sales manager for George Senn, dealer in oils, naval stores, and allied raw materials, Philadelphia.

Margarin Production Decreased in November

Production of margarin during November amounted to 52,415,340 pounds. This compares with 58,336,435 pounds in October and 47,635,041 pounds in November last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington. A comparison of production in November with the same month last year follows:—

	Pounds 1943	Pounds 1942
Production of uncolored oleomargarin...	*50,555,025	439,576,389
Withdrawn tax-paid..	48,158,248	39,194,285

Ingredients used in the production of colored and uncolored margarin in November, 1943, compared with November, 1942, follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds 1943	Pounds 1942
Butter culture.....	34	922
Butter flavor.....	231	753
Citric acid.....	5	.....
Corn oil.....	1,229,970	155,882
Cottonseed flakes.....	45,915	.....
Cottonseed oil.....	25,711,983	18,779,695
Cottonseed stearin....	8,010	67,020
Derivative of glycerin	88,295	75,855
Diacetyl	103	61
Lecithin	49,942	29,620
Milk	8,810,258	6,966,118
Monostearin	38,129	12,050
Neutral lard.....	905,177	734,365
Oleo oil.....	1,114,279	1,505,213
Oleo stearin.....	278,063	349,935
Oleo stock.....	99,202	267,108
Peanut oil.....	346,250	68,862
Salt	1,622,340	1,299,706
Soda benzoate.....	30,124	20,771
Soybean oil.....	11,387,938	10,501,700
Sunflower oil.....	.....	18,969
Tallow	25,220	29,800
Vitamin concentrate..	10,487	7,869
Total	51,801,855	40,690,304
Production of colored oleomargarin	1,860,315	8,058,652
Withdrawn tax-paid..	855,305	177,202

In Colored Margarin

Butter culture.....	.....	84
Butter flavor.....	3	15
Color	2,022	5,883
Corn oil.....	7,497	30
Cottonseed flakes.....	.....	381
Cottonseed oil.....	483,922	345,960
Derivative of glycerin	2,005	18,108
Diacetyl	1	7
Lecithin	918	2,799
Milk	305,319	1,208,108
Monostearin	986	3,758
Neutral lard.....	45,490	172,933
Oleo oil.....	81,691	302,985
Oleo stock.....	1,743	48,010
Peanut oil.....	5,025	.....
Salt	63,346	237,621
Soda benzoate.....	907	5,282
Soybean oil.....	887,028	5,635,004
Vitamin concentrate..	404	1,205
Total	1,888,327	7,978,283

* Of the amount produced, 4,468 pounds were reworked.

† Of the amount produced, 10,401 pounds were reworked.

Note:—The figures for November, 1943, and November, 1942, are subject to revision until published in the Commissioner's annual report.

Marrone Made Secretary Of Latin-Amer. Section

Joseph M. Marrone, formerly with the Department of Commerce and the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, has been appointed secretary of the Latin-American Section of the New York Board of Trade. He succeeds Hal F. Lee, who has resigned to enter the field of private business.

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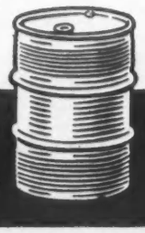

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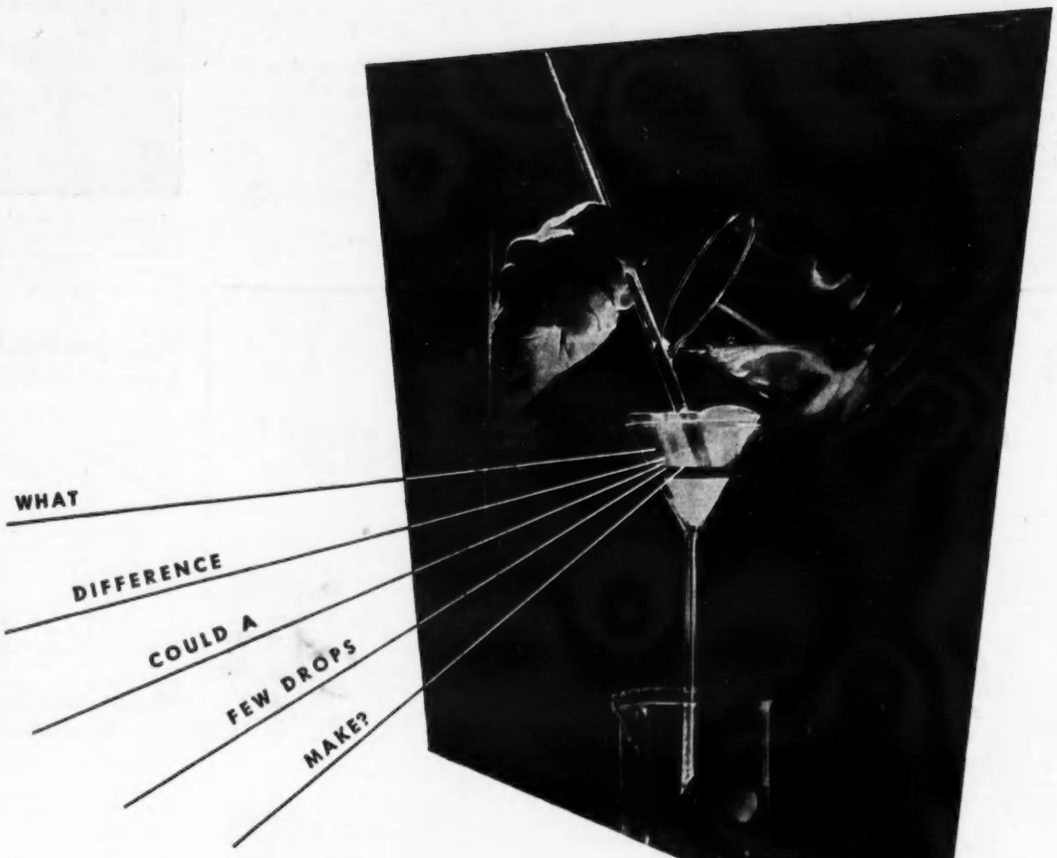

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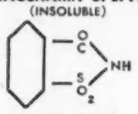
Few operations in all industry are governed as completely by precise, automatic controls as the production of fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Yet few are as dependent on the skill and painstaking accuracy of the men in control.

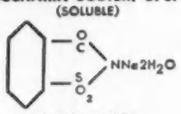
That's why Monsanto's control laboratories are staffed by highly skilled chemists, trained alike in fundamentals of good laboratory practice and the latest analytical techniques. And that's why you can be sure of *controlled* quality in *every* shipment of *every* Monsanto pharmaceutical that reaches your plant. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, St. Louis, Missouri.

SACCHARIN U. S. P.
(INSOLUBLE)



Mol. Wt.: 183.11
Standard Form: powder.
Specifications: White crystalline powder; assay 98.0% min.; m. p. 227.0°C. min.; loss on drying, 0.50% max.; solubility in 10% Na_2CO_3 (1:5), complete.

SACCHARIN SODIUM U. S. P.
(SOLUBLE)



Mol. Wt.: 241.13
Standard Forms: granules, powder.
Specifications: White crystals or powder; solubility in water (1:8), complete. Loss on drying at 125°C. granules, 14.00% min. —14.35% max.; powder, 5.3% min. —5.8% max.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Continued Drop in Quicksilver Prices Makes Mercurial Makers Consider Lower Mercurial Market

Quicksilver remained at the forefront of the drug and fine chemical market. Prices dropped further and reports suggested that the decline would continue. Makers of mercurials began to think in terms of lower prices on the group. Viosterol, witch hazel extract, and brewers' yeast were lower but the basic price on the anesthetic vinyl ether was higher but subject to set discounts.

Some factors in the quicksilver market believed that lower prices would have come long ago had it not been for government control of production. They admitted, at the same time, that without government control of the disposal of production and ceiling prices, values might have gone slightly higher than they did. Reports covering production, consumption, year-end stocks, and prices, as provided by the Bureau of Mines, appear to support the beliefs in some measure.

The Bank of Brazil was reported, by the Department of Commerce, to have decided to support $29 per kilo for new crop Brazilian natural menthol at Brazilian ports. It had considered a price of $26 until it had reason to think that production estimates would not be realized. The supported price would be about $13.20 per pound against the rejected price of about $11.80 and the Brazilian home consumption price of about $7.95 per pound.

Further amendment of the War Production Board butyl alcohol allocation order M-159 banned producers switching to other products; permitted WPB to say what raw materials should be used; and regulated the date for filing requests for allocation and other petitions.

Offerings of methanol and zinc carbonate listed in some of our market reports are being made from the Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Market was steady throughout the period with consumption outlook promising to be large in the weeks ahead. Surplus not in sight.

Acid, Citric.—Demand takes promptly all production possible and there seems little chance that the output can be increased sufficiently to permit larger allocations.

Acid, Tartaric.—Strength based on little improvement in production was reported, notwithstanding the fact that some fair-sized lots have been imported for some time past. The domestic producers need more raw material and still expect that their need will be realized by accomplishment.

Butyl Alcohol.—Allocation order M-159 of the War Production Board was amended January 18 to prohibit any producer of this material from converting his facilities, or a part of them, to production of other materials without express authorization of WPB. A production plant in Puerto Rico had planned to switch to making rum. The order also permits WPB to direct producers of normal butyl alcohol as to the kinds of raw materials they may use. It also provides that each person seeking authorization to accept delivery in any calendar month, and each producer seeking to use it in any calendar month shall file applications on or before the 10th day of the month preceding the month of delivery or use.

Caffeine.—Numerous inquiries for material came from users usually new to the accounts of the regular producers were reported, but the market continued tight enough to force such potential buyers to seek stocks in the open market.

Calcium Acetate.—Disposal of the production by plants producing natural methanol may be affected by the expected antitrust action programmed by the Department of Justice against the wood chemical industry.

Calomel.—Declining raw material costs suggest possibility of a decline in the quotations for this quicksilver derivative.

Castor Oil.—Importations thus far in 1944 have totaled 6,894,300 pounds of beans; 2,797,500 pounds were reported last week. Plentiful supplies of raw material are already in hand and the potential output of oil probably exceeds present consumption requirements. Sales are free from allocation restrictions, at least to the end of March.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Codeine Salts.—Excellent demand continued to press production actively. Moves have been made looking to an increase in the productive capacity of the country. Usual sources of supply apparently have no surplus stocks.

Corrosive Sublimate.—This large volume mercurial may sell at lower prices soon if the trend of raw material prices continues and is reflected in the schedule of derivatives.

Emetine Hydrochloride.—Some producers are seeking to effect price arrangements that will assure them sufficient stocks of ipecac root to permit the production of this material. Raw material price limitations will not permit importers to pay the current prices asked in primary markets.

Ephedrine.—Production of synthetic material has prevented any real shortage developing during the season of substantially large consumption. The price situation continued to display stability.

Fishliver Oils.—A crisis seems to be developing in livers used for production of vitamin oils. Producers are being squeezed between the cost of livers and the price ceiling at which they are permitted to sell oil. Stocks of vitamin A held by the U. S. producers and pharmaceutical houses at the end of November totaled 55.3 trillion units, as compared with 59.9 trillion units on hand October 31, according to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Vitamin A held in liver oils and concentrates amounted to 48.3 trillion units on November 31, as compared with holdings of 54.7 trillion units in these products the previous month. Vitamin A contained in fish livers and other viscera from which the oil had not yet been extracted increased from 5.2 trillion units to 7.1 trillion units. During the month of November 1,341,110 pounds of fish livers, with an estimated vitamin A content of 9.2 trillion units, were received.

Los Angeles, Jan. 19.—Shark livers are arriving in fair volume but not in such sufficient quantity that they are freely available. Bidding for them is extremely active and the market is tight. This has reflected in a continuation of a strong ceiling market for oil. Seattle reported arrival of 20,291 pounds of soupfin shark carcasses for the week ending January 15.

Formaldehyde.—The supply situation continues fairly tight. At least there is no open market surplus of

Price Changes

Advanced

Vinyl ether, 20c. per bot.

Reduced

Quicksilver, $15 per flask.
Viosterol, 6c. per mill. units.
Witch hazel extract, 2c. per gal.
Yeast, brewers', 200 B units, 8c. per lb.
300 B units, 12c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-one typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
245.9	245.6	240.8	240.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Sales Agent: Special Commodities Division, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis 15, Minnesota
"Oil-Soluble-Vitamin Headquarters"

the material and the undertone of the market continues definitely firm.

Glycerin.—The supply has risen to quantities definitely easing the delivery position of the material and it is expected that allocations will continue to gain liberality unless some unforeseen situation shall develop. The fact that Canada is permitting unrestricted sale of its 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds of annual production is clear evidence of the broad character of the improvement in supplies.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Glycerin prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Iodine and Iodides.—The net price for crude iodine is $1.28¼ per pound. The stockpile of crude material maintained in this country for several years has proven to be more than sufficient to assure an ample supply of the article for all manufacturing consumers.

Menthol.—Chances for lower prices on new crop Brazilian menthol seemed to be dimming. The Department of Commerce has been advised by Brazilian sources of information that the Bank of Brazil will maintain its price of $29 per kilo. The report said that $26 per kilo (about $11.80 per pound) had been under consideration but was abandoned when production seemed likely to be less than earlier estimates. The supported price works out at about $13.20 per pound at Brazilian ports. To arrive at a consumer price here, a duty of 50c. per pound and all transportation, incidental expenses and a profit would be added. With this in mind, it has been said that new crop goods should be available for sale here at $18 per pound. Incidentally, the Brazilian home consumption price works out at approximately $7.95 per pound.

Mercurials.—Producers have begun to think in terms of lower prices for this group. Convinced of the price weakness in raw material—a weakness which is expected to bring prices to still lower levels—they are frankly facing the possibility that some one will break the dam which at present holds mercurial prices unchanged. The situation is being scanned closely and somewhat anxiously.

Methanol.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excessive inventories 1,369 pounds.

Milk Powder.—Purchases made by the Food Distribution Administration from December 31 through January 5 totaled 2,754,805 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder and 1,054,614 pounds of roller process. Also, 1,979,200 pounds of roller prices whole milk powder.

Quicksilver.—The price decline continued and the market is down to $150 to $155 per flask. Furthermore, some factors in the article are convinced that the drop in values will be extended substantially before equilibrium between consumption and production is established. Production, consumption and stocks over a period of years was reported as follows by the Bureau of Mines:—

	Flasks		
	Production	Consumption	Producers' Year-end Stocks
1943	53,500	55,200	1,944
1942	50,846	49,700	1,377
1941	44,921	44,800	439
1940	37,777	26,800	607
1939	18,633	20,900	376

San Francsico, Jan. 20.—No real reason for the collapse of quicksilver prices reported here except that of oversupply, which has been caused by greatly enlarged production on account of higher price, cancellation of contracts by the Metal Reserve, and the weather. The rate of production will continue to decline, stabilizing the market by February which will see the low of price levels. The price here on January 19 was $160 per flask and going down.

Viosterol.—Prices reported lower at 10c. to 14c. per million units. Royalties to those controlling production patent have been reduced.

Witch Hazel Extract.—Quoted closer at 70c. to 75c. per gallon.

Yeast, Brewers'.—The 200-unit item is lower at 50c. per pound; 300-unit, 60c. per pound.

Zinc Carbonate.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 10 tons.

Vinyl Ether.—Basic prices, 75 cc material, higher at $1.50 per bottle; 50 cc, $1.05; 25 cc, 65c. Basic price subject to a 20 percent plus 20 percent discount to wholesalers.

Kadwin Drug Company, this city, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Magnesium Ass'n Formed in Chicago

—Continued from page 7

tury Metalcraft Corporation; C. A. Brantingham, of Ebaley Foundries, Inc.; A. Crestello, of the Eclipse Pioneer Division of the Bendix Aviation Corporation; B. O. Taylor, of the Federated Metals Division of the American Smelting & Refining Company; D. W. Moll, of the Hills-McCanna Company; W. B. Leach, of the International Minerals & Chemical Corporation; D. A. Merson, of the Magnesium Reduction Company; P. J. Watry, of the Metal Mold Magnesium Corporation; E. A. Rouse, of the Revere Copper & Brass Company; B. Sandell, of the Stewart Die Casting Company; F. S. Wellman, of the Wellman Brass & Aluminum Company; C. E. Larson, of the White Metal Rolling & Stamping Corporation.

General Aniline Names Allen to Sales Post

General Aniline & Film Corporation, this city, has announced that Francis G. Allen of the Aluminum and Magnesium Division of the War Production Board in Washington has been appointed director of promotion of sales of products other than dyestuffs and allied products. Before his connection with WPB Mr. Allen was engaged in investment banking, participating in the financing and reorganization of industrial concerns.

American Home Buys Specialty Food Firm

American Home Products Corporation has completed negotiations for the acquisition of P. Duff & Sons, specialty food firm, Pittsburgh, through an exchange of capital shares. The transaction is subject to the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Pharmacy Prize Awarded

The committee of judges, composed of George Frates, Washington representative of N.A.R.D.; I. A. Tennyson, Maxwell & Tennyson Professional Pharmacies; and Glenn Sonnedecker, editor "Practical Pharmacy Journal," have just announced Irvin Friedman, of the College of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, as the winner in the radio broadcast contest for pharmacy students. Honorable mention was given to John A. Kahn, jr., of the Indianapolis College of Pharmacy, Indianapolis, Ind.

Trade Briefs

Chicago Drug & Chemical Association will hold a luncheon meeting at the Drake hotel, January 27.

Kleinman's Pharmacy, Inc., this city, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Donald L. McGee has been named assistant advertising manager of Nutrition Research Laboratories, ethical pharmaceutical manufacturer, Chicago.

Exchange Orange Byproducts Company, Ontario, Calif., have developed a citrus byproduct known as pectate pulp for the use of synthetic rubber manufacturers as an antistick compound for better packaging of their product.

William J. Gilbert has been added to the research department staff of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, Terre Haute, Ind. Dr. Gilbert is a mycologist and botanist, having received his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan, where until recently he was a teaching fellow. He will be associated with the biological division of the research department.

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Cuban-U.S. Molasses Deal Hits Snag

—Continued from page 7

alcohol in Cuba and that they also retain a portion of the supply for production of rum.

An announcement may be made within a few days of an agreement between DSC and the Puerto Rican sugar producers for the purchase by DSC of the island's supply of blackstrap molasses to be converted into alcohol in this country, it was stated in informed quarters January 19.

Negotiations between DSC officials and the Puerto Rico producers, which have been in recess since September, were resumed in Washington January 17, after the negotiations with the Cuban representatives again were halted, with indications that of a satisfactory agreement being reached. No definite information on the amount of blackstrap to be available could be made but it was thought that it might amount to as much as 40,000,000 gallons.

Butyl Plant Conversion Limited by WPB

—Continued from page 7

cause of the higher profits that can be made in manufacture of rum officials of the plant were seriously considering the switch over.

The order also was amended to authorize the WPB to direct the producers of normal butyl alcohol as to the kinds of raw materials which may be used in the production. Heretofore this has been done without authority and only by persuasion, but officials thought it best that the authority be contained in the order.

The third change, having to do with applications for delivery and reports, provides that each person seeking authorization to accept delivery during any calendar month, whether for his own consumption or resale—and each producer seeking authorization to use butyl alcohol during any calendar month—shall file applications on or before the tenth day of the month preceding the month of delivery or use. Applications from distributors must be filed by the seventh day of the month. Applications are to be filed on form WPB 2945.

Berk Chemical Works Adds Star to "E" Pennant

The War Department has announced the award of a 6-month star to be added to the "E" production pennant originally presented to F. W. Berk & Co., Wood Ridge, N. J.

F. W. Berk & Co., manufactures mercurial salts used by the navy for antifouling paint, and also supplies the Chemical Warfare Service, ordnance departments as well as various medical departments of the Army and Navy.

Norwich Chemical Names Murray Vice-President

Walter E. Murray has been elected a vice-president of the Warwick Chemical Company, West Warwick, R. I.

Mr. Murray joined Warwick Chemical Company two years ago as sales manager of the textile chemical department. In October, 1943, he was appointed manager of that department.

Made President

Charles S. Beardsley has been elected president of the Miles Laboratories, Elkhart, Ind. Mr. Beardsley who has been vice-president in charge of sales and advertising succeeds to a vacancy caused by the death of his brother, A. L. Beardsley. Frank B. Miles has been made treasurer.

McKesson Sales Staff Studies Promotion Plans

Discussions of 1944 and postwar promotion plans were held by the merchandising managers and special representatives of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, January 12 through 14, in the Bridgeport, Conn., headquarters of the company. W. E. Dewell, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, presided over the conference.

Major topic of the meeting was the increased advertising budget of $2,500,000 for the new year, which, in addition to other media, will carry the McKesson name and six nationally advertised products to a countrywide network of radio listeners. The radio program, a weekly half-hour show on the Blue Network, will commence in March. Although the promotions will feature the "big six" products of Calox, Bexel, Bax, Albolene cleansing cream, Yodora, and Soretone, plans were also developed covering all 234 items in the McKesson line.

Eighty men of the national McKesson organization attended the conference, representing the sixty-four wholesale divisions throughout the country. George Van Gorder, first vice-president, summed up the corporation's progress in 1943.

Rorer Moves Offices

William H. Rorer, Inc., has moved its offices to the Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa. The entire building at 254 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, is now devoted exclusively to laboratory research, manufacturing and shipping.

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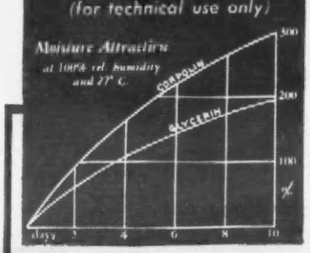

See this paper, issue of February 8, 1943, page 50
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Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Botanical Problem One of Supply — Scarcities Abound — Most Gatherers Want Higher Prices

The serious and extremely difficult problem of the dealers in domestic botanical drugs is one of supply. It is a problem rooted back in the southern mountains mainly, but it also exists wherever botanical drugs are collected in this country.

Patriotic appeal for more persons to work at drug collection in the primary market has been made, but without general response. No appeal save that of dollars and cents paid to the gatherers seems likely to succeed, and it remains to be seen that higher prices to the collectors will actually increase the available supply.

The test of higher returns to the workers may come during the next Spring, Summer and Autumn. The fact that primary market stocks of many botanical drugs are now either nil or acutely small would ordinarily mean that local dealers would use money as a stimulant to collection. Last growing season, those local dealers who respected the price limits of the General Maximum Price Regulation were prevented from using the only stimulant ever to increase collection activity—that of advancing the bid prices made to gatherers. Next growing season they will be able to pay more, because they will be permitted to sell consumers at prices warranted by the prices that will have been paid primary market collectors to stimulate collections.

The fact that supply is the most serious problem facing local dealers is clearly shown by the fact that there are orders that cannot be filled for white pine and wild cherry barks, and aletris, blueflag, sanguinaria, echinacea, helonias, lovage, pink, serpentaria, and skunk cabbage roots—to mention a few of the very large number of domestic botanicals the stocks of which have been almost totally exhausted.

Offerings of gum arabic tears listed in our market report are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Other Articles

Advanced

Canary seed, domestic, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise, Turkish, 4c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Spanish, dewhiskered, 2c. per lb.
Clove, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Hempseed, sterilized, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, ¼c. per lb.
Savory, Spanish, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
260.5	260.5	262.8	259.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Rather quiet at the moment. Trade mainly jobbing. Steady prices.

Fir.—Stabilized on the basis of a very firm spot position for both kinds.

Barks

Black Haw.—Stocks on low side, spot and country. Replacement possibilities remote. Main dependence will be on new crop collections next Summer, it being likely that the carryover will be negligible.

Cascara Sagrada.—Strong in all markets. Early, pre-peeling season comment is that availability of labor will be a tough problem in primary market.

Elm.—Seasonal request has tested reserves substantially and the carryover into the off season will be comparatively small. Something will be needed to stimulate collection activity.

White Pine.—Consumer buying decreases with the passing of the season of heaviest demand for white pine compounds. It has been a season of totally insufficient supplies.

Wild Cherry.—Country holders have strong price views and not much bark to supply. Some local quarters conform to the primary market price position. Others maintain stabilized prices which are based directly on what was paid for the stocks that still remain in warehouse. Twenty thousand pound order seeking a seller.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Virtually nominal position due to the lack of a stock generally distributed. Only occasional lots, definitely limited in size, are offered.

Vanilla.—The market remained very firm in price and lacking in stocks of substantial size. Much of future requirements will have to be filled from Mexican and West Indian beans unless the doors behind which are stocks of French beans shall be unlocked and a continuous shipment of stocks to this country reestablished. It was said that French vanilla reaches the London market very well.

Berries

Juniper.—The N. F. article of normal commerce is available only to a very small extent in most directions. Domestic berries are not too plentiful and there seems to be some trouble in getting labor to collect the fruit of the juniper tree.

Saw Palmetto.—Stocked conservatively at a cost substantially higher than that normally prevailing in the primary market.

Flowers

Calendula.—Practically a museum piece in this market. Purely nominal position so far as normal article of commerce is concerned.

Clover.—Very steady on spot and exceptionally firm so far as the few holders of primary market stocks are concerned.

Mullein.—Not much doing at the moment. Market in firm position. Stocks definitely conservative in all quarters.

Safflower.—Egyptian flower replacement shipments still a question. Reopening of primary market transactions makes very slow, if any, progress.

Saffron.—Spanish flowers hold firm and reports suggest that some are seeking to do business at the March, 1942, ceiling. Quoted $35 to $36 per pound, notwithstanding.

Gums

Aloe.—Firmly placed. Cape material supplying most of current demands. Stocks of Curacao goods low and show a high cost. Contact with Dutch West Indies irregular.

Arabic.—Steadier undertone maintained on the spot. Less conversion of speculatively held stocks into cash, mainly by purchase of such goods by dealers with a historical background. Primary market shows resistance to bidding for supplies. Believed prices

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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CELERY SEED
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS
CHAULMOOGRA OIL
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COCILLANA BARK
COLOCYNTH PULP
COLOMBO ROOT
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
CUMIN SEED
DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
NUX VOMICA
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
SESAME SEED, Hulled and Natural
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
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UVA URSA LEAVES
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there are rockbottom. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 225 pounds of gum arabic tears.

Benzoin.—Stocks conservative, ranging from small to nil. Prices apparently well stabilized but holders usually restrict sales to small lots to regular customers.

Guaiac. — Replacement difficulties keep stocks conservative. Prices strongly held. Not much activity.

Tragacanth. — Limited stocks in strong spot position. No weakness at source. Shipment from Near East shows no improvement. Little local competition.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Holding firm under complete stabilization. Distribution fairly wide as to sellers. Needs of atropine makers met.

Henbane.—Stocks sufficient to care for the current volume of request. Prices very firm and some hold what appear to be very high views.

Laurel.—Portuguese material advanced sharply to 19c. to 19½c. per pound. Spanish and Cyprus items remain firm at unchanged levels.

Savory.—Spanish material eased back to 51c. to 52c. per pound.

Scullcap.—Several potential buyers of Eastern material reported great difficulty in getting even small lots.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides.—Nothing known to have been stocked to supplant the mainly unobtainable flies of Russian and Chinese origin.

Ergot.—Accessions to spot stocks totaled 5,686 pounds during past week. Basic market considered to be firm at all points. Activity irregular locally.

Irish Moss.—Winter consumption of the qualities available has been very good and sufficient to give a continued firmness to market position.

Papain.—Well stocked on this market, sufficiently so to keep competition rather aggressive and prices subject to considerable unsettlement.

St. John's Bread.—Stocks generally small to nil. Virtually nominal position reported in most directions.

Roots

Aletris.—Virtually nothing available at the source and very little to be had on spot. Price range extraordinarily wide.

Blueflag.—Dealers seeking to replace reported none offered them on spot or at the source. Those with supplies hold them for regular customers.

Helonias.—Apparently nothing available in any direction. Attempts to discover even small lots in the country usually fail.

Ipecac.—Prices at the source are so far above sellers' ceilings here as to prevent placing of orders for import. Seems likely that some relief will have to be given importers if needed root is to come forward.

Licorice.—The supply appears to be ample, notwithstanding which there have been indications that sellers in Russia are examining the sales possibilities as relates to United States markets.

—*Continued on page 61*

Packers' Tin Cans Pricing Policy Set

Producers of packers' tin cans who sell containers coated with special enamels developed since October 15, 1941, have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration to apply to the price agency for a maximum price on such cans, OPA announced. Packers' tin cans include cans in which fruits and other foods are packed.

Special enamels have been developed to give special protection to food shipped overseas for Army and Navy use, OPA said, and existing maximum prices made no provision for extra charges covering coating of cans with these special enamels.

The cans treated with the new special enamels, OPA said, are to be used for packaging foods for the armed forces and lend-lease shipments only and none at present will be used domestically.

Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, opened a new plant in Waco, Tex., with an initial output of 300,000 bottles daily.

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DESCRIPTION

Its botanical name is *Sanguinaria canadensis* and it grows in temperate areas east of the Mississippi. Indians used it as a face paint and an insect repellent, as an acrid emetic, and to dry up ulcers. Pioneer settlers discovered its virtues in coughs and colds. Its common names are: red puccoon, Indian red paint root, coon root, white puccoon root, snake bite, sweet slumber, and tetterwort.

PROPERTIES

Diuretic—increases flow and secretion of urine.
Emetic—causes vomiting.
Emmenagogue—promotes menstruation.
Expectorant—facilitates expectoration.
Febrifuge—abates or drives fever away.
Sedative—depresses vital forces directly.
Sialagogue—provokes secretion of saliva.
Stimulant—excites or induces organic action.
Tonic—strengthens and invigorates.

CONSTITUENTS

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CRUDE BOTANICAL DRUGS
TRADE *From Forty Nations* MARK

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 60

Seeds

Anise.—Turkish seed has been reduced to 28c. to 29c. per pound. Prices on other varieties hold well.

Canary.—Spot prices a notch higher at 16c. to 16½c. per pound, due mainly to the small quantities permitted to be imported.

Caraway.—Spanish dewhiskered material shaded to 63c. to 64c. per pound.

Celery.—Indian seed firmer, following an advance to 23c. to 23½c. per pound.

Hemp.—Prices lowered to 1½c. to 15c. per pound notwithstanding the announcement of a smaller crop program. War Food Administration on January 14 contracts are to be offered soon to Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin farmers for the production on about 60,000 acres in 1944. Ample seed will be provided from the 1943 production in Kentucky under government contract. In 1943, about 168,000 acres were cultivated.

Mustard.—Prices on Montana yellow shaded to 11c. to 11½c. per pound.

Spices

Clove.—Spot prices shaded to 17½c. to 18c. per pound.

Ginger.—Voluntary price floors reported adopted by some shippers in Jamaica. Some shippers failed to join the scheme ceiling the floor, but not sealing the ceiling. Hence prices cabled on new crop show considerable variation. No. 3 Jamaica root shaded here to 27c. to 27½c. per pound.

Pepper.—Food Distribution Administration on December 20 bought 1,728 pounds of whole black pepper in 16 ounce and 4 ounce consumer packages at 15.15c. per pound for the former and 21.48c. for the latter.

American Can Advances Sullivan, Wardell, Stolk

R. L. Sullivan has been named vice-president in charge of the Atlantic division of the American Can Company. W. J. Wardell, has been made vice-president and comptroller and W. C. Stolk has been made vice-president in charge of sales.

R. L. Sullivan

All three executives have served most of their business careers with the company. Starting in the Chicago office in 1901, Mr. Sullivan has held various executive posts in the sales department. Mr. Wardell started with the company in 1904 and became comptroller in April, 1941. Starting originally with the company in 1918, Mr. Stolk resigned to enter service in the first World War, rejoining the organization in 1920. Early in 1939 he was made manager of the general line sales and succeeds C. H. Black, recently elected executive vice-president of the company.

PAW Materials Div. Ass't Director Appointed

Appointment of Claude P. Parsons, of Duncan, Okla., as assistant director of the Petroleum Administration for War's Division of Materials has been announced by Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Administrator. Mr. Parsons is on leave from the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Company, of which he is vice-president.

K. S. Adams, president of the Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., has been made chairman of the PAW's District Two (Midwest) Production Committee.

Pharmacal Education Needs Financial Aid

—Continued from page 7

John G. Searle, president, G. D. Searle & Co. and president, American Drug Manufacturers Association:—The purposes and personnel of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education should receive support from all those interested in pharmacy. The Foundation is a most logical combination of all factors interested in a sound basic structure for the furtherance of pharmaceutical education.

A. W. Lescohier, president, Parke, Davis & Co.:—The American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education in my opinion represents a sound approach to the problem of maintaining the important functions of recruiting and training men and women for pharmacy. That these objectives are vital, not only to the proper functioning of all branches of pharmaceutical endeavor, but also the safeguarding of public health, is scarcely open to question.

Irving L. Lyons, president, I. L. Lyons & Co.:—Manufacturers and drug wholesalers have for a long time realized the shortage of registered pharmacists and they are now taking adequate measures to prepare for the eventual shortage in this necessary field. Consequently they are establishing a foundation for the purpose of making it possible for higher-class students to enter into the study of pharmacy and at the same time establish scholarships and assist the educational institutions of pharmacy to expand and meet the growing needs for scientifically trained pharmacists.

The activities of these manufacturers and wholesalers is a most commendable and far-sighted move as a measure of protection for pharmacy. It is hoped that the limits of large donations to this fund will never be reached because of the fine work which will be accomplished by such participation.

John A. Crozier, president, Federal Wholesale Druggists Association:—We wish to advise that we shall and will cooperate in every way possible with the purposes and objectives of the foundation.

It behooves us all in the drug industry, manufacturers and wholesalers, to eye the future of the independent pharmacist who, in the writer's mind, is very much needed for both manufacturers' and wholesalers' survival.

Today as never before, drug distribution is faced with acute shortage of retail pharmacists and in some localities stores have been forced to close for the lack of registered pharmacists.

If, through the efforts of the foundation, sufficient students can be assisted during their college years then the writer feels we have no fear for the future of pharmacy.

We endorse the purposes and objectives of the foundation and trust that all interested will give their utmost support.

In Purchasing Post

The above is Edward Hathaway, who has been named purchasing agent for the Merrimac division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, Everett, Mass., as successor to E. E. Brainard, who retired December 31. The Reporter, in the January 17 issue, incorrectly identified the photograph of C. R. Sherman as that of Mr. Hathaway.

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Chemical — Starting point (Brit. 542216 and 542217) in making antioxidants for fats and oils, insecticides, and other organic compositions

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Pharmaceutical — Claimed (U. S. 2251287) as local anaesthetic

9-Butoxy-4:14-dimethyl-coeroxane

Chemical — Fluorescence imparter (U.S. 2250270) for organic solvents

Lubricant — Fluorescence imparter (U.S. 2250270) for oils

Resins and Waxes — Fluorescence imparter (U.S. 2250270) for waxes

Ethyleneglycol Diricinoleate-Sulphonate

Adhesives — Wetting agent (U. S. 2136379) in various adhesive preparations

Chemical — Wetting agent (U. S. 2136379) in making emulsions of various chemicals, textile lubricants

Cosmetic — Wetting agent (U. S. 2136379) in creams, hand lotions, and the like

Disinfectant — Wetting agent (U.S. 2136379) in disinfecting and germicidal compositions

Dry Cleaning—Wetting agent (U.S. 2136379) in solutions

Dye—Wetting agent (U.S. 2136379)

Fats, Oils, and Waxes — Wetting agent (U.S. 2136379) in boring oils, cutting oils, drilling oils, greasing compositions, lubricating compositions, sulphonated oils, wire-drawing oils, wax preparations

Firefighting — Wetting agent (U.S. 2136379) in solutions for extinguishing brush fires

Ink—Wetting agent (U.S. 2136379) in lithographic, printing, and writing inks

Insecticide and Fungicide—Wetting agent (U.S. 2136379) in insecticidal and fungicidal compositions, horticultural sprays

Leather — Wetting agent (U. S. 2136379) in compositions for dressing, fat-liquoring, finishing, soaking, softening, tanning, and waterproofing

Metallurgical—Wetting agent (U.S. 2136379) in metalplating processes, metal-cleaning baths, scouring agents, solvent degreasing

Miscellaneous — Modifier (U.S. 2136379) of surface tension of liquids in various products and processes

Softening agent for fibers

Wetting agent (U.S. 2136379) in beerglass coasters, cleaning compositions, embalming fluids, impregnating, ink removers, penetrating, polishing compositions, soaking, soldering fluxes, wallpaper removers, washing, waterproofing compositions, water sprays for dust settling

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Wetting agent (U.S. 2136379) in lacquers, paints, varnishes, pigment manufacture

Paper—Wetting agent (U.S. 2136379) in beater operations, dye liquors, felt conditioning, felt-cleaning agents, and sizing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions

Petroleum — Wetting agent (U. S. 2136379) in acid treatment of oilwells, cutting oils, and mineral oil, pitch, and tar compositions

Pharmaceutical—Suggested as wetting agent in oral antiseptics

Photographic—Wetting agent (U.S. 2136379) in blueprint and photographic processes

Rubber — Wetting agent (U. S. 2136379) in cements

Soap—Wetting agent (U.S. 2136379) in detergent compositions, textile soaps

Textile—Softening agent for fibers

Wetting agent (U.S. 2136379) in baths for bleaching, boiling off, bowking, carbonizing, degumming, dyeing, fulling, kier-boiling, mercerizing, and soaking, and coating, degreasing, oiling, scouring, sizing, spinning, washing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions, and printing pastes

Chloropropane

Electrical—Bonding agent in rubber-textile insulations for wires and cables

Impregnating and coating agent for condensers and coils in locating hook-ups, radar hook-ups, scanning hook-ups, signaling hook-ups, telegraphy hook-ups, telephone hook-ups, television hook-ups, transmission hook-ups

Ingredient of insulating compositions, sealing compositions for dry batteries, condensers, and the like, waterproofing compositions

Protective agent for cables and wires against corrosive action of acid and alkaline liquids and acid fumes

Softener and flexibilizer in rubber-textile insulations for wires and cables

Explosives—Preservative coating for pyro echnic products

Lubricant—Lubricant resistant to chemical attack

Miscellaneous — Coating, corrosion-proofing, and dampproofing agent for destructible materials

Ingredient of polishes

Preservative for destructible materials

Paper—Coating agent for paper and paper articles

Textile—Coating and waterproofing agent for textile fibers

Lubricant for spinning and weaving machinery

Wood—Preservative coating agent for wood articles

Disalicylidene-ethylenediamine

Refrigeration—Preventer of copper-plating (U.S. 2243104) in refrigerating systems using chlorofluoromethane-type refrigerants

Ouricuri Oil

Fats and Oils—Brazilian vegetable oil said to be similar to copra oil in industrial applications

Thiourea

Agriculture—Antioxidant for preventing browning of freshly cut fruit

Fertilizer — Germination promoter for seeds and tubers

Ingredient of fertilizer compositions

Mining—Flotation agent for chalcocite, chalcopyrite, copper sulphide ores, prophyry ores

Miscellaneous—Corrosion inhibitor in various processes

Textile—Tendering restrainer for weighted silk fabrics

Titanium Carbide

Miscellaneous — Ingredient (important) of sintered-carbide cutting-tool materials used for cutting asbestos and its compositions, ceramics, die metals, fibrous products, gage metals, glass products, iron and steel products, knife-edge metals, molded insulation, plastics, rock and other substances

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Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Yellow fluorescing agent for paints useful in blackouts, identification in darkness, and so forth

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Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Dealer Quotations on Domestic Essential Oils Fewer as First Cost Squeeze Continues—Prices Advanced

A definite tightening of quotations on domestic essential oils was noted during the past week, following the recent meeting between representatives of the Office of Price Administration and of the local essential oil dealers. Some admitted total lack of stocks. Others had small stocks of erigeron, sassafras and wintergreen, and smaller reserves of cedarleaf, hemlock, spruce, wormseed and wormwood—all of which were rarely quoted and, apparently, were being held either against the ultimate action of OPA on prices, or for the special needs of special customers.

The tendency of prices generally continued to be upward and the advances were usually the result of former sellers being unable to offer more goods because stocks had been exhausted. This was a situation evident in the instances of eucalyptus, juniper berry, laurel, lavandin, mandarin, grapefruit, geranium, and erigeron.

To return to consideration of the New York dealer-OPA contact in the previous week, dealers seemed to think that OPA has developed a tentative price plan, this idea prevailing despite the fact that representatives of OPA stated without reservation that it had no matured program and that it was seeking to learn what solution or solutions the dealers may have had in mind. Very few of the dealers presented their opinions at the meeting; most of them remained silent. One fact stood revealed because of its total absence. That fact was the failure of anyone to include dill weed oil in the group of materials discussed.

During the past week, one quarter reported better prospects for lower priced aromatic chemicals than for essential oils, stating that the government is holding large stockpiles of raw materials and may release more to aromatic chemical makers. If that meant that large stockpiles had been earmarked for aromatic chemical manufacture, it is outside of the picture as understood by the leading manufacturers. If the general stockpile of such raw materials is too large, all consumers, including aromatic chemical manufacturers, might well receive increased allotments eventually. At the best, it is an over-all picture, not a snapshot of the aromatic chemical industry alone.

Price Changes

Advanced

Erigeron, 15c. per lb.
Fennel, 25c. per lb.
Geranium, Algerian, $1.50 per lb.
Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Grapefruit, 5c. per lb.
Hemlock, 15c. per lb.
Juniper berry, domestic, $3 per lb.
Juniper tar, 5c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 2c. per lb.
Mandarin, $2 per lb.

Reduced

Lime, distilled, Jamaica, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
259.2	256.0	255.5	246.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose.—There is one quarter with a limited amounted of goods quoted at $5.25 per pound, but well-informed brokers indicated that not more than two drums could be bought thereat. The range was to $5.75 per pound and five of the largest houses had nothing to offer. Arrivals may reach here in February-March.

Erigeron. — Most houses lacked stocks. The main quotation was $2.25 per pound, while the country price is around $2 to $2.40.

Eucalyptus.—Very few quoted at all but the market ranged at $1 to $1.18 per pound. Division of stocks into 70-75 percent and 80-90 percent qualities has about disappeared; offerings are usually "eucalyptus oil."

Fennel.—The market was higher at $3.25 to $3.90 per pound, the inside price prevailing usually on oil of Russian origin.

Geranium.—Because some have exhausted stocks, values have risen automatically to levels previously quoted by others. Algerian stood at $13 to $15.75 pound, and Bourbon was $14 to $16.50.

Grapefruit.—Values were higher at $2 to $2.10 per pound with some houses reporting nothing to offer.

Ginger.—Stabilization at $20 per pound sturdily maintained.

Hemlock.—Usually not quoted by local dealers. One did name $1.40 per pound, a higher level, that compared with estimated country prices at $2.50 per pound.

Juniper Berry.—Out of six of the largest dealers, but one quoted, and wanted $12 per pound for oil of domestic origin.

Juniper Tar.—Quotations divided into two groups. One made the market minimum at $1.15 per pound. The other mentioned $1.35. However, goods just arrived from abroad were offered in drums at $1.05 per pound, slightly higher than the recent minimum of values.

Lavandin. — Most dealers lacked stocks. One lot was noted at $8 per pound.

Lemon.—Market remains ruggedly at $3.25 per pound with deliveries maintaining their recent improvement but with the market lacking a surplus.

Lemongrass.—Higher at $1.25 to $1.50 per pound but feeling for a lowering of values in the not far distant future was noted.

Lignaloe.—Wood oil was usually offered and ranged $3.25 to $3.35 per pound. Leading quarters had no seed oil upon which to quote.

Lime.—Distilled Jamaica oil quoted lower at $6.50 to $7.50 per pound, but the Mexican article was unchanged at $6 to $6.50. Expressed oil held firm at $11 to $12.50 per pound.

Mandarin.—One of the leading importers of Brazilian oil reports no stocks. The local dealers quoted $8.75 and $9 per pound, respectively. A ceiling, high as $11.50 per pound, rules for, presumably, Italian oil.

Nutmeg.—This is one of the several oils the official GMPR ceilings for which prevent its production on the basis of present costs and availability of raw material.

Orange.—Some representatives of Brazilian shippers intimate the presence of difficulties anent getting import licenses. Whether, in view of domestic production, said difficulties will apply equally to North African and Italian oils remains to be developed.

Peppermint.—The position of local dealers remains unchanged; they are practically squeezed out of the sales picture by price views of primary market operators and the activity of some factors in the Middlewest along lines that have a definite dealer aspect. They were referred to here last week as "Johnny-come-lately" dealers. It was said here that dealers should receive such recognition only on a historical basis of activity plus invested capital.

Spearmint.—Dealers here have a ceiling of $4 per pound—which just about squeezes them out of distribution activity. The feeling against the situation that exists is, when privately expressed, much more than warm.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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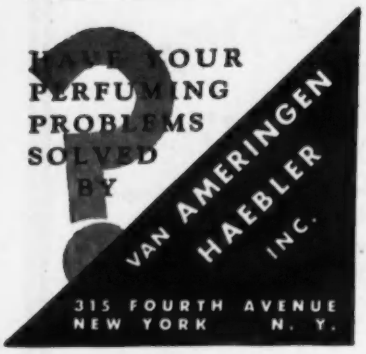
Aromatic Chemicals

Since ceilings and related restrictions work to the freezing of prices, there is little opportunity for price movements in aromatic chemicals. Production is controlled by the availability of raw materials, the number of which is rather larger than is generally known. The allocation of such materials has been based on the WPB general premise that aromatics are rarely to be listed as essential products, though some are. Talk about large stockpiles of raw materials being held by the government was heard last week. Said stockpiles were not earmarked exclusively for aromatic chemical manufacture. Hence, if government stockpiles are sufficiently large to result in more liberal allocations, said increase will affect all manufacturing consumers, not just the aromatic chemical group. Nothing known to the largest producers in that group assures a substantial increase in raw material allocations to it by the War Production Board.

Robinson Cosmetic Company has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Myer K. Katz has resigned as sales manager of Helena Rubinstein, Inc., and has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales and promotion of Volupte, Inc.



Brazilian Menthol $29 Price to Be Continued

—Continued from page 7

previous decision of fixing the floor at $29.

Brazilian mint oil production had been estimated by the trade at 500 to 600 metric tons, which was considered to be overly optimistic. The Bank of Brazil subsequently estimated the mint oil yield at from 150 to 200 metric tons. When the high export price of $29 was first imposed by the bank it was based on the theory of providing the producers with protection against a sharp decline because of a skyrocketing output. It is now reported that the bank is sticking to the $29 price because the output probably will not measure up to expectations and producers will not realize as much from the crop as they expected.

The $29 price compares with an estimated cost of producing the menthol of from $15.84 to $19.47 per kilo. The price domestically in Brazil for menthol is $17.50 per kilo.

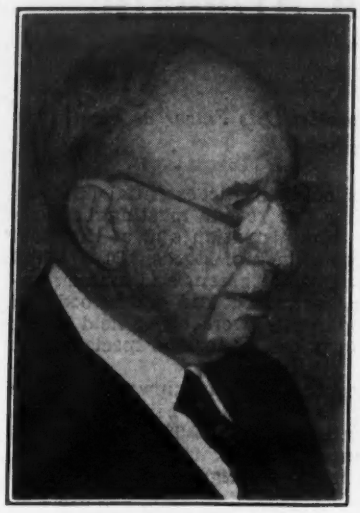
Syntomatic Corp. Formed By Bennett, Fourman

Syntomatic Corporation, importer and manufacturer of essential oils, aromatic chemicals, and perfume specialties, this city, has been formed by Irving Bennett and Dr. Victor G. Fourman. Dr. Fourman is president of the corporation, and Mr. Bennett is vice-president.

Dr. Fourman, who resigned December 1, 1943, from Compagnie Parento, with which firm he had been associated for many years as chief chemist, received his doctorate in chemistry at Columbia University. He was a research fellow of the American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles, and, at one time he was a research chemist for The Dermatological Laboratories, Philadelphia.

Mr. Bennett, who also resigned from Compagnie Parento recently after many years' association with the firm as sales manager, began his career in the industry in 1922 with the late Dr. Szamatolski, who headed the Standard Chemical Company. When this company was merged with the Antoine Chiris Company, Mr. Bennett took charge of its Canadian house, later returning to the United States to become sales manager for the United States and Canada. In 1934 he joined Compagnie Parento as sales manager.

Marks Seventieth Year



Dr. Ferdinand Sonneborn, president of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., was honored on his seventieth birthday January 10, with an informal luncheon tendered to him by executives and veteran employees of the company which he founded in 1904.

Jewish Charity Drive Enters Final Phase

Chemical, oil, paint, machinery and rubber division of the New York and Brooklyn Federations of Jewish Charities, is now engaged in the final intensive phase of its current industry-wide charity drive. Officers serving with chairman Albert M. Kahn in the current division effort are: co-chairman, Rudolf G. Sonneborn; treasurer, Harry R. Hillman; secretary, L. F. Case.

Red Cross Trademark Outlawing Approved

OPD Washington Bureau

Approval was voted by the senate January 19 to S. 469 to outlaw the commercial use of the Red Cross name and emblem, and the measure was sent to the house for concurrent action, where a similar bill has been pending for a number of months.

As passed in amended form by the senate, the bill restricts the use of the name and emblem to the American National Red Cross and to the Army and Navy sanitary and hospital authorities. Commercial firms are given nine years within which to abandon its use as a trademark or identity for their products.

The bill provides that the Red Cross can be used commercially until July 1, 1947, if its use was lawful prior to date of enactment of the bill. During an additional perod until July 1, 1953, it can be used in advertising and labeling of any article (a) if use in the labeling had been lawful prior to date of enactment; (b) if a new trade name, design, or insignia is used in such labeling; and (c) if such use is only of the words "Red Cross," and only for the purpose of indicating in lettering smaller than the new trade name, design, or insignia, that such article formerly was identified by the Red Cross.

Jobbers and retailers are also given until July 1, 1953, to dispose of their stocks of goods carrying the name or emblem of the Red Cross which had been manufactured prior to July 1, 1947.

Essential Oils Standards Asked

—Continued from page 7

to consider the problems of members dealing in aromatic chemicals; and the export regulations committee, with F. K. Goudsmit as temporary chairman, to deal with the ommission of essential oils from general license for export, by the Board of Economic Warfare.

Another innovation added during the past year was the introduction of the *"Essential Oil News Capsule,"* issued weekly by our Executive Office, under the editorship of our managing director. This bulletin with its news items of timely interest to all members serves to keep them abreast of current happenings with a minimum expenditure of time in reading.

The book of "Trade Mark Names and Coined Names" issued originally in 1942 has had several supplements and new names are being added constantly.

Special investigations and monthly statements on overdue accounts by the credit service bureau continue their valuable service in supplying information to members.

Other Reports

R. B. Magnus, vice-president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., submitted his report as treasurer of the association. M. M. Lemmermeyer, president of Aromatic Products Company, gave his report as chairman of the Aromatic Chemicals Committee. F. L. Goudsmit, export manager of van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., submitted the report of the Export Regulations Committee.

Officers Elected

The following officers were elected:—

President, John H. Montgomery, secretary of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; vice-president, William Schilling, jr., secretary of Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company; secretary-treasurer, Robert B. Magnus, vice-president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. Frederick G. Buehler, vice-president of George Lueders & Co., and V. H. Fischer, vice-president of Dodge & Olcott Company, were elected to the executive committee.

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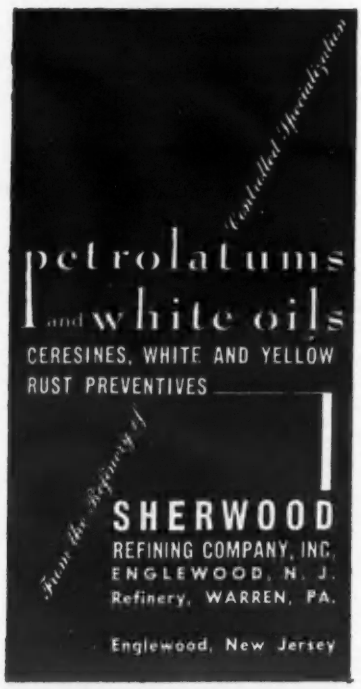

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Petroleum Derivatives

Diversion of Tankcars to War Effort Intensifying Shortages in Petroleum Derivatives for Civilian Uses

Inadequacy of transportation facilities, especially tankcars, for the conveyance of crude petroleum and its numerous derivatives from production points in the Southwest to consuming areas in the Middlewest and Atlantic seaboard states is intensifying still further the shortages already reported in petroleum solvents, liquefied gases, waxes and other petroleum chemicals available for any but war production uses. So vast are the military requirements in the components of high-octane gasoline as well as in lubricating oils, residual oils and waxes that the bulk of all the crude oil produced in all the oil fields and most of the transportation facilities are being impressed into the service of supplying these well-nigh insatiable needs of the Allied war machine.

As the large thoroughly-integrated petroleum companies, having sizable crude oil production of their own, are engaged chiefly in performing this war supply service, the independent refineries, devoid of such self-owned sources of raw materials, are sorely pressed in their efforts to obtain enough crude oil to keep their plants operating to capacity. Even in their endeavors to move the products which they can turn out, these independent refineries are also being seriously hampered by lack of sufficient tankcars, most of which are diverted to the service of conveying materials for military account.

Seemingly, therefore, the only immediate prospect for relief from the present increasing shortage of crude oil is to be found in further amplification of imports from Mexico, Venezuela and the Caribbean areas or in more extensive recourse by the United Nations to the oil resources of the Near and Middle East.

Price Changes

Advanced

Crude petroleum, Smackover, Ark., field, 15c. per bbl.

Fuel oil, No. 6, 16 gravity and above, N. Y. harbor refineries, 12c. per bbl.; 36-40 gravity, Pennsylvania, ⅜c. per gal.; No. 2, Mid-Continent, ¼c. per gal.

Kerosene 45 and 47 waterwhite, Pennsylvania, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—A fairly keen demand is again being reported for the high solvency aromatic naphthas under allocation and there is also a continuing fair request for those outside allocation control as having distillation points above 330 degrees. A good inquiry is likewise noted for the aliphatics.

The new all-xylene base, now being shipped to the processors of these aromatic solvents, is proving as satisfactory as of yore and is generally deemed an improvement over that consisting of approximately 75 percent xylol and 25 percent toluol fractions which had been substituted for it on WPB directives during a relatively brief period.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—There has been no abatement in the brisk call for and large movement of this solvent on both military and civilian accounts. Although observance of PAW's distribution order 18 still necessitates considerable "paper work," it is not tending to curtail buying or selling operations in any degree.

Lacquer Diluent.—Continues moving steadily into various departments of the paint industry. Prices well maintained.

Mineral Spirit.—Buying interest holding out well. Tone strong.

Rubber Solvent.—Synthetic rubber makers are constantly swelling their takings of this solvent, and buying on all other scores also continues active. Market firm throughout.

Stoddard Solvent.—Principally because of the extensive movement of this solvent into military channels, there is a steadily increasing shortage of supplies available for civilian account. Nevertheless, there is no diminution of the demand on the latter account. Prices firmly held.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—The paint trade continues to absorb virtually all offerings, with those engaged in war production work taking the lion's share. Market still holding strong.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Virtually all grades of petroleum solvents and diluents are being subjected to strong continuing pressure on the part of buyers. The paint trade and other consuming lines are clamoring for more of these materials and some sellers report themselves far behind on shipments.

Los Angeles, Jan. 21.—Notable stress is felt in the demand for paint solvents and thinners. In some other divisions of the market, however, there has been a leveling-off of the demand. Conditions in the entire market continue steady, with takings in all divisions keeping pretty well abreast of production.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Efforts to satisfy the government's requirements in 100-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber are resulting in such a heavy absorption of this lighter hydrocarbon on that account as to hold down the quantity of this type of liquefied gas available for industrial heating and home uses to very small proportions. Difficulties in obtaining sufficient tankcars are adding to the tension in the supply situation. Prices continue strongly maintained.

Heptane.—Continues in good demand. Market firm.

Hexane.—In steadily increasing request. Tone steady.

Octanes.—Exhibiting an expanding movement. No change in price structure.

Pentanes.—Buying interest being slowly but surely amplified. Prices firmly held.

Propane.—Needed in constantly increasing volume for use in the catalytic process of plants engaged in making components of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber, in the carrying out of the government's war program. Suppliers are also hindered in their shipping operations by lack of adequate tankcars and other transportation facilities. Hence, there is little of this liquefied gas remaining available for civilian uses.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Moving steadily into consuming channels. Stocks still sufficient for current requirements. Prices well maintained.

Paraffin.—Some further easing has been noted in the supply of crude scale of the 124-126 A.M.P. grade, but there is still such a scarcity of the 122-124 A.M.P. grade as to make it almost impossible to get. An equally tight supply situation continues to be noted in all the refined grades with those above 133-135 A.M.P. still virtually unobtainable.

Petrolatums.—A brisk demand continues to be reported for the U.S.P. grades, with an only slightly lesser request for the technical grades and a fair movement in the veterinarian grades. Market holding firm.

White Mineral Oils.—A slow but steady movement is noted in both U.S.P. and technical grades into consuming channels. Tone steady throughout.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—The daily rate of crude oil production in the domestic fields is reported to have shown an increase for the week ended January 15 amounting to 7,700 barrels, which carried the average to 4,372,550 bar-

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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rels. This was 57,050 barrels short of PAW's recommendation of 4,429,600 barrels daily for January.

Chiefly to conform to the declining productive capacity of the fields in the Eastern and Midwestern states, PAW has reduced its allowable production for February to 4,701,400 barrels daily. This lowered recommendation for next month reveals a net decrease of 5,750 barrels from the total rate certified for production this month.

Fuel Oil.—The shortage in residual oils, previously reported, has become so acute, together with the resultant increasing scarcity of bunker oils hereabouts, as to bring about a general upward revision of prices in the New York harbor refinery area of the 16 gravity and above No. 6 grade amounting to 12 cents per barrel, making the new quotation for these higher grades $1.89 per barrel. Quotations for bunker oil of below 13 gravity continue at $1.65 per barrel and those for 13 gravity and above at $1.77, but those for 16 gravity and above are universally at $1.89.

Refiners in Western Pennsylvania have marked up their prices for 36-40 gravity oil to the extent of three-quarters of a cent per gallon, making their revised quotations 7⅜c. In the Mid-Continent region, refiners have reduced their quotations for No. 2 oil by an eighth cent per gallon to 3⅝c.

Kerosene.—Refiners in Western Pennsylvania have advanced their quotations for 45 and 47 waterwhite grades an eighth of a cent per gallon, making their revised price ranges 7¼c.-8c. for the former and 7⅜c.-stocks of gasoline virtually every-7⅞c. per gallon for the latter.

Philip H. Patchin, recently vice-president in Washington, D. C., for Standard Oil Company of California, has retired after twenty-four years of service with the company.

U.S. Testing Co. Agrees To Modify Ad Claims

The Federal Trade Commission has accepted from the United States Testing Company, Hoboken, N. J., a stipulation to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations in connection with its business of conducting tests of materials and commodities for manufacturing and merchandising concerns.

The company agrees to discontinue representing that its advertised cloth testing methods are effective for determining the toxic qualities of fabrics, include a complete chemical analysis to reveal the cause of dermatitis, or otherwise constitute adequate tests of wearing apparel for skin-irritating substances; that any such test brings within the reach of everyone a reliable procedure to determine whether a textile finish, a textile fabric or wearing apparel is free from skin-irritating substances; that such methods yield precise and adequate information for the purpose intended, as implied by descriptions such as "scientific tests"; that the respondent company's short-cut method of testing fabrics is as sufficient or reliable as the procedures recommended by the United States Public Health Service, or that for an expenditure of $10 a manufacturer can ascertain whether a fabric contains skin irritants or sensitizers as well as could be determined by means of tests requiring 200 persons at a probable cost of $1,000; and that its pamphlet designated "Inside Story of Dermatitis" sets forth correct or appropriate measures to be taken against such skin disorder.

Shell Oil Company, this city, has acquired ninety-eight new service stations from the National Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ralph B. Lloyd, of the Lloyd Corporation, has been relected president of the California Oil and Gas Association for the third time.

Fertilizer Materials

Fertilizer Movement to Farms Has Shown Improvement—Cottonseed Meal Released.

Improvement was reported in the movement of mixed fertilizers from factories to farms. The improvement might have been greater if weather conditions had not impeded road transportation in the South. From that area also came reports of a shortage of organic ammoniates for use in mixed fertilizers. The shortage was estimated by some authorities to average as high as 40 percent. This is due to the exceedingly urgent demand for protein feeding materials and is a reflection of domestic output as well as rather heavy imports being diverted into feeding channels instead of fertilizer. The scarcity of organics has shifted the demand to a greater degree to inorganic materials.

Complete production of superphosphate showed a substantial gain in November over October, according to a report issued by the Census Bureau. Shipments were also considerably greater while stocks on hand at the end of November were a little lower than the previous month. The available supply of triple revealed a slight increase. Some producers have experienced difficulty in moving material from plants promptly owing to the shortage of labor, and at some points an accumulation has materialized.

While recently noted importations of castor beans were relatively heavy, there was no apparent easement in the supply of castor pomace. This condition seemed to be the result of a curtailment of crushing operations. There is an ample supply of castor oil and when these stocks are liquidated, crushing operations will likely expand. Meanwhile, the demand for pomace has exceeded the supply limit.

Interest in the future distribution of ammonia nitrate was noted. The present distributing scheme is scheduled to expire on February 1. There are two agencies under one government head which will let go, but not expire, according to official advices.

Release of 650 tons of cottonseed meal was noted for tobacco growers in Connecticut. More of the material has also been made available and a considerable quantity has been set aside for fertilizer use.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—Movement reported fair but not spectacular. Supply situation favorable under improved production. Buying interest could be better, although sellers seemed to be meeting consumer resistance in several sections.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Consuming demand remained active with production finding a ready outlet. Labor situation unfavorable to increased output, although satisfactory recovery reported from recent slump. Estimates on operations of byproduct cokeovens for the week ended Jan. 15, indicate a production of 39,847,600 pounds from that source.

Bone Meal.—Moderate buying attributed to feeders in the West, although no extensive offerings were reported. Domestic and imported material definitely scarce locally and too high to be of use in the fertilizer industry.

Castor Pomace.—Liberal supply of castor oil has not been conducive to expansion in crushing operations regardless of heavy stocks of beans. There was a scarcity of additional offerings of pomace while demand remained active.

Cottonseed Meal.—At last the fertilizer industry has been allocated a batch of imported cottonseed meal. The allocation was not a large one and involved 650 tons, but there is more coming with assurances that considerable quantities will be made available. Recent importations included 19,032 bags.

Fish Meal.—No sales were reported for fertilizer use with scarcity and high prices proving restricting influences. California production for the season through November was placed at 48,634 tons, compared with 50,046 tons for the same period in 1942. WFA purchased 180,000 pounds of sardine meal in bags f.o.b. Monterey, California, on Dec. 28, 1943, at OPA prices effective on date of delivery.

Nitrogenous Material. — Reported heavily sold ahead on contract. Market quoted firm and tight at ceiling figures.

Soda Nitrate.—Imported material recently released is moving to California for Winter application to vegetable crops. General demand was reported active with allocations being met promptly at former price levels.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Acidulators called for steady shipments with supply favorable to meet requirements. Labor shortage reported acute in some directions, although the combined movement continued to involve satisfactory dimensions.

Superphosphate.—According to the Census Bureau, total supply, including all units, for November was 1,348,675 tons of normal superphosphate and 70,751 tons of concentrated 45 percent a.p.a. Total disposition was 597,996 tons of normal and 25,152 tons of concentrated. Stocks Dec. 1 were 750,679 tons of normal and 45,599 tons of concentrated. On Nov. 1 stocks were 760,862 tons of normal and 45,290 tons of concentrated. Demand for both varieties remained active during the week. Labor shortage was responsible for the piling up of stocks of superphosphate at some plants which was reflected in a shortage of supplies at certain consuming points.

Potashes

Mixers have received their allotments on time and production has continued steady regardless of difficulties experienced with the manpower shortage. Demand remained active and considerably more material could be used if available. No additional releases were reported and the market for the different grades maintained its tight position.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Consuming requirements for sulphur were fully satisfied from stocks that appeared ample to meet any demand that may develop during the year. Labor shortage was felt, but not enough to cause any serious delay in shipments. Imported pyrites was reported scarce so far as available stocks here were concerned. Facilities for shipping this material from foreign supply sources have not been favorable for sizable importations. Prices were nominally unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Jan. 21.—An authority on the requirements for organic ammoniates for use in mixed fertilizers, estimates a shortage of 40 percent this year compared to normal consumption. Some increase in the production of nitrogenous is reported but this, it is stated, is being allocated to old customers and none is in the open market. Cottonseed meal is still being obtained in mere driblets and offers no relief.

The trade is concerned about plans for the future distribution of ordnance-made ammonium nitrate, now being distributed by the Tennessee Valley Authority which is expected to continue in charge until February 1. Indications are said to be that the Credit Commodity Corporation may take over the distribution of the material after February 1, at least temporarily. A number of offers of private interests to act as distributing agencies, it is stated, are being considered.

Baltimore, Jan. 21.—Superphosphate.—Production continues to take care of the old demand, but new customers are having a problem to obtain supplies, because of the output, which it is impossible to increase. Production depends upon the quantities of spent acid available. The ceiling stands at 64c. per unit of available phosphoric acid in Baltimore, Md., and Alexandria, Lynchburg and Richmond, Va.; 63c. at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., and 62c. at points in northern North Carolina on stocks containing less than 22 percent for sale in bulk by manufacturers to fertilizer mixers.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Trade was quiet in fertilizer materials. Buying has been a shade greater starting into the mid-Winter season, although supplies have been somewhat better and thus have tended to absorb some of the excessively tight aspect noted earlier. Blood was slow. Tankage remained quiet. Bone materials showed a tendency to maintain themselves without trouble.

Los Angeles, Jan. 21.—The movement of nitrate of soda to California vegetable crop farmers for Winter top dressing purposes is progressing routinely following recent release by the WPB of a substantial tonnage of this material, although some factors regard the release as coming a bit late. Apparently the movement of additional tonnages of superphosphate from other parts of the country into California has been about completed, with the San Joaquin Valley getting a share in addition to the quantity received by the Imperial Valley section. Markets as a whole remain firm with generally no particular new features involved during the past week.

Sunland Co. Changes Name

Sunland Sulphur Company has changed its name to Sunland Industries, Inc. The company, manufacturer and processor of sulphur, insecticides, seeds and fertilizers, is located in Fresno, Calif.

Louis Ware, president of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has been elected to the directorate of the First National Bank of Chicago.

Chilean Nitrate Sales Totaled 1,600,000 Tons

In the war years 1941-42 and 1942-43, about 1,600,000 tons of Chilean nitrate of soda were brought into the United States, with a loss by enemy action of only two cargoes, totalling 12,000 tons, according to a report published by the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation. This is the largest amount imported for many years.

The report states that, whereas, in the first World War, Chilean nitrate was used largely in the manufacture of munitions, in this war the great bulk of the supply has been devoted to its most natural and valuable use, the production of food and feed. For the current year ending June 30, 1944, negotiations have been concluded for the purchase of 700,000 tons of Chilean nitrate, with a 60-day option for the purchase of an additional 300,000 tons.

Pointing out that the nitrate industry in Chile is a large buyer of American products, J. A. Woods, president of the corporation, states that it spent an average of over $350,000 a month in the United States during these two years for its essential supplies, such as machinery, spare parts and raw materials. Approximately 75 percent of the world's iodine comes as a by-product from Chilean nitrate.

Phosphate Fertilizer Plant for Idaho

J. R. Simplot, of Caldwell, Idaho, has been authorized by the War Production Board to purchase the necessary equipment and machinery for a phosphate fertilizer processing plant to be erected at Pocatello, Idaho, at a cost of $499,758, it was announced recently by Senator John Thomas of Idaho.

International Minerals Gets Increase in DPC Contract

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, Ill., has increased its contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide additional facilities at plants in Carlsbad, N. M., and Austin, Tex., at a cost of approximately $175,000, resulting in an overall commitment of approximately $18,850,000. International Minerals & Chemical will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

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8—SHEET STEEL ROTARY KILNS; 7'6" dia. tapered to 5' x 60'.

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2—LOUISVILLE, TUBULAR, HEAT DRYERS; 6' x 35'.

1—SIMPSON INTENSIVE MIXER; No. 2, with 10 HP, AC Motor.

1—ABBE, "MASTEDON," No. 9, JKTD. MIXER; 194 gal.

2—9 GAL., STEAM JKTD., W & P MIXERS.

2—BUFFALO CRYSTALLIZERS; 6' dia., open type.

1—BUFFALO, BRONZE, ATMOSPHERIC CRYSTALLIZER; 36" x 36", JKTD. & AGTD.

2—DOPP, HEAVY DUTY, 150 GAL., JKTD. & AGTD. KETTLES.

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1—1,500 GAL., C. I., JKTD. & AGTD. KETTLE.

1—VULCAN, CAST STEEL, HIGH PRESSURE AUTOCLAVE; 44" x 48", JKTD. & AGTD.

1—VALLEY, C. I., JKTD. & AGTD. AUTOCLAVE; 24" x 24".

1—BARTLETT - SNOW, HORIZONTAL DIGESTER; 6' dia. x 18' L.

2—S H A R P L E S CENTRIFUGES; Clarifier Type.

1—AMERICAN MACHINE & TOOL CO., 30", CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTOR.

1—HYDRAULIC PRESS; 24" Ram, 62" x 62" Platen.

1—SWEETLAND, NO. 9, FILTER; 24 leaves.

1—OLIVER, UNITED, 3' x 1', FILTER.

6—1000 GAL. VERTICAL JACKETED AND AGITATED STEEL PROCESSING KETTLES, 54" x 9'.

2—STEEL JKTD. & AGTD. VACUUM PANS; 5' dia. x 5'3" deep.

1—GLASS LINED JKTD. VACUUM STILL; 3,000 GAL. capacity.

1—STEEL JKTD. BRICK LINED ACID STILL; 5' dia. x 10'3" Deep, 24" Cone Bottom.

2—SHEET STEEL, VACUUM, STILL POTS; 8' x 8½'.

1—MIKRO PULVERIZER NO. 4; 24" with 75 HP Motor.

1—GRUENDLER HAMMERMILL; No. 4 A.

1—SCHUTZ O'NEILL, 20", LIMITED PULVERIZER; complete.

1—THROPP, PEBBLE MILL; SILEX LINED, 7' x 6'.

1—ABBE PORCELAIN LINED PEBBLE MILL, 24"x30", Chain Drive.

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—Continued on page 69

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6—DRY POWDER MIXERS 4800 lbs., 1000 lbs., 200 lbs., 100 lbs., other sizes.

2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.; 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed; 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes

2—4'x8' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.

7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes

6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.

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3—2" Williey SAND PUMPS

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10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 38" x 12'.

3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4'x 12'.

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STEEL JACKETED AGIT. KETTLES

1—86" dia x 7'9" high, bottom jacket, 2400 gal
1—66" dia. x 5' high, 900 gal

MIXING TANKS

1—Steel Open 8'6" dia. x 7' high, 3000 gal. pulley driven.
1—Steel Open, Coil Heated 8' dia. x 53" deep 1650 gal. pulley driven

STEEL RECTANGULAR TANKS

10—Steel open tanks, 2400 gals. to 3600 gal.

WASTE DISPOSAL AND REDUCTION PLANT
Boston Harbor, Mass.

Steel Storage Tanks, Direct Heat Rotary Dryers, Percolators, Pumps, Engines, Etc.

150-TON BLAST FURNACE
Nashville, Tenn.

Blowing Engines, Turbo Blowers, Briquetting Equipment, Drum Hoists, AC Motors, up to 125 HP.

Send for Complete Listings.

HARD TO GET

4—Buflovak 6' dia. Jacketed Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS, or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.

SPECIAL

2—70" x 30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, TYPE A-9.

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.

FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

Shops: 335 Doremus Ave.
Newark 5, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 68

Materials Offered

FOR SALE: A quantity of dill oil, also peppermint oil. Would like to buy peppermint and spearmint for reliable firm, season 1944. Am located in Indiana mint district. BOX 827, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

LIQUIDATION!

JUDGE CONCENTRATOR
Park City, Utah

1—Erie City 150 HP, 150 lb. pressure Marine Boiler.
1—Sterling 115 HP, 150 lb. pressure Boiler.
1—American Continuous 3 Leaf Filter, 135 sq. ft. area.
1—8'x3½' Oliver Rotary Filter.
2—Marcy 64½ Steel Lined Continuous Ball Mills, with steel balls
25—AC Motors, 5 to 100 HP. Send for Particulars.

SPECIALS FROM STOCK

1—No. 1 Micro Pulverizer.
10—Pebble Mills, 30 to 200 gal.
3—Howe Barrel & Bag Packers.
2—Water cooled Roller Mills, 9"x24".
1—Ross 12"x30" Three Roll Water Cooled, Motor Driven, Roller Mill, with Brazington guides and motor.
1—Robinson 30" Motor Driven Attrition Mill, 2—40 HP motors.
1—Shriver 30"x30" C. I. Filter Press, 30 chambers, with Shriver Diaphragm Pump.
3—Kilby 32"x32" Plate and Frame Presses, 45 chambers, 1" cake.
3—Oliver Rotary Filters, 8'x8', 5'x8', 8'x3½', Wood and Steel.
10—Heat Exchangers, 175 to 2000 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak 32"x90" Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer, motor driven.
1—Buflovak 5'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer with Condenser.
1—Devine 4'3"x19'8" Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
1—Buffalo 5'x6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—Buflovak 24"x20" Single Drum Vacuum Dryer.
1—Vulcan 6'x42' Rotary Atm. Dryer.
2—Buflovak 6' dia. Crystallizers.
1—W. & P. Mixer, jacketed, 100 gal., vacuum type.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.
1—Day 80-gal. Double Arm, Motor Driven Mixer.
3—5, 10 and 15 gal. Day Cincinnatus Double Arm Mixers.
5—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gal.
2—Scott Closed, Steel Jacketed Kettles or Cookers, 1,200 gal.
18—Tolhurst 20", 32", 40", 48" Centrifugals, copper, steel baskets.
3—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
2—50 gal. Copper Vacuum Pans.
2—Copper Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, 400 and 600 gal.
15—Copper Kettles, 5 to 100 gal.
2—Buflovak, Devine Jacketed Kettles, 300 and 600 gal.
1—Copper Tank, 6'x6', 1250 gal.
2—Lead Lined Tanks, 1700 gal.
10—Bucket Elevators, 30' to 75' centers.
9—Belt Conveyors, 20' to 50' centers.

Over 1000 other items in stock. Send us your inquiries for prompt attention. We specialize in disposing of your surplus equipment. Send Lists.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 790, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

DO NOT wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. BOX 809, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE

1—48" Vulcan copper Fractionating Column.
2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
1—6" Centrifugal Pump and 75 hp. motor.
2—4 x 10' and 6 x 15' Tube Mills.
2—2" Durifon Centrifugal Pumps.
1—24" Attrition Mill with 20 hp. motors.
2—12 x 32" and 16 x 40" 3-roll Mills.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
1—100 sq. ft. single effect Evaporator.
10—Variable speed Drives 1¼-5 h.p.
1—2 x 5' double drum Flaking Roll.
2—3 x 6' and 4 x 9' Lard Rolls.
2—Colloid Mills requiring 40 h.p. each.
1—26 x 24" Link Belt type A 2-roll Crusher.
1—No. 2 Austin gyratory Crusher.

What equipment have you for sale?

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
909 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

1—Raymond No. 10 Imp. Mill, complete with Cyclone Dust Collector, connecting Piping and Mechanical Separator.

1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.
1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed Agitated Jacketed Copper Kettles.
5—Ball & Jewell, Rotary Cutters, Brand New.
2—Homogenizers 5 H. P. and 10 H. P.
1—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6' x 6'.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gryrator Sifter
2—Robinson 20" M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—Dry Mixer, 1200 lbs.
1—Howe Iron King Filler and Packer.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
4—Iron & Wood Filter Presses 8" 12", 27" & 30".
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
1—Na Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
2—5 Roll water cooled 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 28", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
5—Varnish Kettles, 100 to 200 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill Style A, 16" and 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
3—Williams, and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary Centrif. and Triplex Pumps

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Positions Vacant

SALESMAN—Reputable New York firm, specializing in mineral pigments and oils, catering to manufacturers, would like to contact applicants with ability, vision and successful past performances. Compensation commensurate with results obtained. Write full particulars. BOX 793, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for experienced paint chemist or formulator to take charge of laboratory for large manufacturer of maintenance paints and shelf goods. Good salary to start with further advances as ability is demonstrated. Postwar position, not replacing anyone in service. State age, past experience in full detail. BOX 830, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SYNTHETIC MANUFACTURING plant offers fine opportunity for high grade man to become established with a young and growing firm. Modern equipment and excellent laboratory facilities, capably directed. Applicant should have good connections among the users of resin adhesives (for wood, furniture, paper, textiles), laminating varnishes or resins, or among the users of similar or allied types of resins, which we are equipped to manufacture. BOX 831, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

OUTSTANDING ITEMS

Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
Black & Clawson Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer, 28"x60".
Tolhurst 40" Extractor—bottom discharge.
Sperry Filter Press Skeleton, 42", 60 ton Seco Closer.
Dryer, Electric Heater, 60 cu. ft.
Rotex No. 11 Screens.
Day Auger Packers, Motor Drive.
Batch Mixer, 2000-lb. Capacity.
Kettles, Jacketed, Aluminum, Copper and Steel, 5 to 1800 gals.
Day 12x32 W.C. Roller Mill.
Shriver Diaphragm Pump—100 GPM.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N. Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

FOR SALE

Several Monel Metal Percolators. 60 gallon capacity. Complete with covers and brass valve outlets.

Box 829,
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

LIQUIDATING

1—500 gallon Devine High Pressure Autoclave.
1—Dopp Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettle.
5—Copper Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettles.
1—No. 4 Sweetland Filter Press.
3—Paterson Silex Lined Pebble Mills.
1—Rubber Lined Tank.
2—1000 gallon Soap Kettles.
4—9000 gallon Steel Pressure Tanks.
75—Ton Cast Iron Pipe, 8" to 18".
2—Bird Bronze Centrifuges.
2—Truck Dryers.
4—Permutit Water Softeners.
2—Elwell Parker Electric Trucks.
1—Scott Triple Effect Evaporator.
Pumps, Boilers, Generators.

REPUBLIC TEXTILE EQUIPMENT CO.
40 Worth Street New York 13, N.Y.
Phone COrtlandt 7-1591

DE LAVAL
Industrial Centrifugal
MODEL A-00
WITH
10 H.P. Explosion Proof
MOTOR
EXCELLENT CONDITION

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE. NEWARK, N.J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

Positions Vacant

SUPERINTENDENT for contact acid plant and acidulating plant located in Northern New England. Give full details as to qualifications, age, salary expected, etc. All correspondence strictly confidential. BOX 823, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMANAGER WANTED—Future unlimited for experienced man with established Baltimore paint factory. Will supervise sales to large painters and industrials in Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia. Write details. BOX 824, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED for a research laboratory a textile chemist with practical experience in printing; high educational background; familiar with permanent finishes and their components. Apply describing education, experience, references and salary expected to BOX 832, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

EXECUTIVE PHARMACEUTICAL chemist, Ph.D., with 10 years broad experience directing research and development of modern medicinal products desires permanent administrative position in a progressive organization. BOX 802, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Mica Mine Mapped

Mitchell Creek mica mine, Upson county, Georgia, has been studied and mapped by the Geological Survey. Copies of the map may be obtained from the Director, Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior, Washington.

Textile Technologists to Meet

American Association of Textile Technologists will hold its regular monthly meeting at the Builders' Club, this city, February 2.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS
New, open top, dished bottom, mounted on stands, 100, 200 and 300 gals. capacity

COPPER TANK
66" dia. x 7' high, with coil and agitator.

COATING PAN (copper)
J. H. Day, 66" dia. ball bearing, like new.

STEAM JACKETED TANK
9' dia. x 5' deep, flat bottom, with heavy duty agitator, 100 lbs. W.P.

DAY MIXER with 5 H.P. motor, like new.
EVAPORATOR, copper, used eight months.

H. LOEB & SON
4603 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—Kent 9 in. x 22 in. - 5 roller High Speed ROLLER MILL
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills
Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery
IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

FACTORY FOR SALE

25,000 sq. ft. with 10 acres. Industrial zone of North Jersey. High pressure boilers, water softener, sprinklers, high ceilings, brick building. Ideal for chemical manufacturer. Abundance of water. R.R. spur available. Industrial sewer.

ALEXANDER SUMMER COMPANY
210 Main Street, Hackensack
New Jersey
Telephone HAck. 3-3131
List your property or your needs with us

Obituaries

Charles P. Grossman

Charles P. Grossman, manager of the New York branch of the Solvay Sales Corporation, died in his home

Charles P. Grossman

in Great Neck, L. I., January 15. He was forty-three years of age.

A native of Cincinnati, Mr. Grossman started his business career as salesman for Greenwall, Hirsch & Griff. He became affiliated with the Drackett Chemical Company, Cincinnati, in 1919, remaining with the organization until 1922 when he joined the Solvay organization, assigned to the Cincinnati office. In 1927 he was manager of the Cleveland branch of the Solvay Sales Corporation, a post he held until July 1, 1930, when he was made New York branch manager. Surviving are his wife, three sons and a daughter.

Col. R. R. Knox

Colonel R. R. Knox, post chemical officer at Camp Roberts, Calif., and also director of training camp operations at that camp, died recently. Colonel Knox gained recognition in World War I through his work in chemical warfare.

Robert S. Lehman

Robert S. Lehman, vice-president of the American Pharmaceutical Association and member of the firm of Alfred & Robert S. Lehman, retail druggist, died January 15 in Brooklyn. He was seventy-six years of age. Mr. Lehman, who retired from business ten years ago, was a former president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, the Academy of Pharmacy and the Pharmaceutical Council.

Dr. George O. Smith

Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey for twenty-three years, died in Skowhegan, Me., January 10. He was seventy-two years of age.

Born in Hodgdon, Me., Dr. South, after receiving the Ph.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, he joined the Geological Survey as an assistant geologist. He was appointed its director in 1907. He was a former president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. In 1930 he was appointed chairman of the Federal Power Commission. Surviving are two daughters and a son.

William H. Allison, for thirty-five years superintendent of the Toronto branch of the Canada Paint Company, Ltd., died January 6. He was eighty years of age.

Alfred Fritzsche, vice-president and general manager of the Automatic Sprinkler Company, Youngstown, Ohio, died recently. He was seventy-four years of age.

Frank V. Hammar, former president of Hammer Brothers White Lead Company, St. Louis, died January 7. He was seventy-seven years of age.

Mrs. Blanche Fry Jones, widow of George H. Jones, former chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died January 17 in New Rochelle hospital. She was seventy-one years of age. Surviving are two daughters and two brothers.

Paul R. Marks, a superintendent at Calco Chemical Division plant of American Cyanamid Company, died January 14. He was forty-six years of age.

Charles W. Seitz, retired superintendent of the varnish department, paint and varnish division, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Milwaukee, died recently. He was seventy-eight years of age.

AVIQUIPO AROUND THE WORLD

Ammonia Nitrate Distribution Set Up

—Continued from page 3

derstood, and the Commodity Credit Corporation will only enter the picture to cover any losses that may occur in the program. The length of time that this arrangement will continue, however, depends largely upon the action that Congress takes on the legislation now pending to extend the life of the CCC. The organization is due to go out of existence February 15, unless extended by Congress. Furthermore it is questionable at this time whether the corporation will be allowed to continue its subsidy program even if its life is extended. Sentiment is running strongly against the subsidy programs.

Soviet Lend-Lease Heavy

Lend-lease exports to the Soviet union since the beginning of the program have amounted to $3,887,374,000, according to data released by Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator. The shipments showed an increase of 50 percent in the six months ended November, 1943.

Lend-lease shipments to the Soviet Union have included more than 450,000 tons of chemicals and explosives, about 650,000 tons of petroleum products, and 500,000 tons of edible fats and oils.

Thompson Joins Barrett & Hilp

W. A. Thompson, Jr. has been appointed manager of the petroleum and chemical division of Barrett & Hilp, instruction engineer, San Francisco, Calif. Mr. Thompson was formerly with E. B. Badger & Sons, Massachusetts.

GENERAL WAREHOUSING
TRUCKING

Lighterage
All R.R. Facilities
Fire Proof Buildings
Low Insurance Rates

Trucks Available For Import, Export or Local Deliveries.
Experienced Drivers — Fast — Dependable

MUNICIPAL WAREHOUSE & HAULAGE CO.
130 3rd St., Brooklyn 31, N.Y. TRiangle 5-0644

Recent Imports

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ARGOLS—200 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material, Inc
ASBESTOS—800 bgs, 80,000 lbs
BEEF EXTRACT—135 cs, Armour & Co
BLOOD, DR—4,804 bgs, H J Baker & Bro
4,011 bgs, J C Jett
4,119 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
BONES—5,628 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Corp
2,873 bgs, Bank of New York Trust Co
6,281 bgs, Baugh & Son
BRISTLES—20 cs, E Turnorsky
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—83 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk
CASEIN—417 bgs, 54,210 lbs, Edmond J Lang
1,150 bgs, 149,500 lbs, Casein Co of America
535 bgs, 69,550 lbs, Bank of the Manhattan Co
432 bgs, 56,160 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
1,117 bgs, 145,210 lbs, Packing Products Co
1,251 bgs, 162,630 lbs, American British Chemical Supplies
650 bgs, 84,550 lbs, H S Cramer & Co
1,270 bgs, 165,100 lbs, Eugenio Lang
1,930 bgs, 250,900 lbs, National City Bank
200 bgs, 36,000 lbs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
461 bgs, 59,930 lbs
17,630 bgs, 2,291,900 lbs
CASTOR BEANS—7,600 bgs, 1,140,000 lbs, Geismar & Co
11,050 bgs, 1,657,500 lbs, Commodity Credit Co
CINNAMON—171 bls, Volkart Bros
COCOA BEANS—500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Canale Export & Import Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
4,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co
2,500 bgs, 500,000 lbs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, National City Bank
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
3,500 bgs, 700,000 lbs
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Tradesmen National Bank & Trust Co
600 bgs, 120,000 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Goldman, Sachs & Co
COTTONSEED MEAL—10,160 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
MEAL PROTEIN—18,931 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
CORK—44 bgs, H S Dorf & Co
80 bgs, Chase Bottle & Supply Co
74 bgs, Mundet Cork Corp
10 bgs, Fred Henjes
STOPPERS—105 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co
VIRGIN—1,864 bls, Armstrong Corp Co
WASTE—780 bls, D C Andrews & Co
1,006 bls
WOOD—65 bls, Hinrich & Pearsall
300 bls, Casademont
CUTTLEFISH BONES—30 cs, Hudson Shipping Co
ERGOT—75 dms, 12,500 lbs, S B Penick & Co
GLUE, BONE—2,300 bgs, 235,300 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
SHEET—200 bgs, 22,300 lbs, Polish Trading Co
GLYCERIN—507 dms
GUM, ARABIC—400 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc
HAIR, CATTLE TAIL—19 cs, Stokby Co
HORSE—74 cs, Philadelphia National Bank
36 cs, A A Krejtman
122 cs, E B & A C Whiting
38 cs, Herman Sherman
32 cs, F H Cone & Co
123 cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
17 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
17 cs, American Bristle & Hair Drawing Co
60 cs, F H Cone & Co
HORSE TAIL—34 cs, Samuel Zeitlin Sons
150 cs, F H Cone & Co
19 cs, H Sherman
111 cs, Sterling National Bank Trust Co
40 cs, Samuel Zeitlin Sons
52 cs, N Wagman Co
73 cs, Morris D Nelson
MANE—10 cs, American Bristle & Hair Drawing Co
MENTHOL—5 cs, 1,185 lbs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
13 cs, 3,081 lbs, Vick Chemical Co
3 cs, 711 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk
NUX VOMICA—273 bgs, Volkart Bros
OIL, CASTOR—564 dms, Commercial National Bank & Trust Co
CITRONELLA—12 dms, Volkart Bros
COD—100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co
501 dms
400 bbls
CODLIVER—30 dms, H J Prentiss & Co
333 bbls
SASSAFRAS—11 dms, P B Dreyer
PAPRIKA—105 bgs, 14,700 lbs, J Golomback
1 cs, Schwarz & Ebelich
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,050 bgs, 126,000 lbs, Barkey Import Co
21,949 bgs, 2,633,880 lbs
ROSE WOOD—171 logs, Silvio Gaguine & Co
TANKAGE—5,192 bgs, 519,200 lbs, Swift & Co
5,256 bgs, 525,600 lbs, Wilson & Co
2,205 cakes, Bank of the Manhattan Co
22 bgs, 2,200 lbs Bank of the Manhattan Co
5,100 bgs, 510,000 lbs, Wilbur Ellis & Co
2,177 bgs, 217,700 lbs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
2,726 bgs, 272,600 lbs
696 cakes
GREAVES—96 cakes, Stein Stiner Co
2 bgs, Stein Stiner Co
LIVER—3,048 bgs
LIVER MEAL—2,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis & Co
MEAT MEAL—397 bgs, Philipp Bros
RENDERED—1,081 bgs, 108,100 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—1,443 bgs, 157,000 lbs
WAX, BEES—80 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
CARNAUBA—100 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
OURICURY—125 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
56 bgs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co
56 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
WINE LEES—1,742 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co

ODT Regional Maintenance Committees Formed

The Office of Defense Transportation has announced the formation of nine regional maintenance advisory committees designed to increase local participation in the ODT's national program to promote better upkeep of trucks.

Antifreeze Container Rule Revoked by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Revocation of L-307, which prohibited the use of new containers of less than 5-gallon capacity for packaging antifreeze mixtures other than the ethyleneglycol type, was announced January 21 by WPB.

The effect of the revocation, it was explained, is to permit the use of glass containers of more than 1 1/6 gallon capacity for any type of antifreeze. Metal containers of 1 gallon and others may be used for ethyleneglycol antifreeze.

U.S. Revenue Returns Gained in November

Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, reports taxes collected for November, 1943, compared with November, 1942, were as follows:—

Taxes Collected

	November 1943	November 1942
Coconut, etc., oils, processed	$836,352.33	$398,492.72
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax $6 per gallon	49,893,627.20	52,947,530.04
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax $6 per gallon	20,812,717.67	6,827,477.28
Gasoline	23,575,562.79	20,719,050.49
Lubricating oils	3,292,418.25	2,838,152.59
Narcotics, including special taxes	41,852.46	50,213.56
Oleomargarin special taxes	274,504.36	155,427.56
Totals	$2,089,635,246.24	$846,125,517.02

Quantities Taxed

	November 1943	November 1942
Distilled spirits, domestic, tax gallons	8,315,605	8,800,123
Distilled spirits, imported, tax gallons	3,468,785	1,137,913
Distilled spirits, rectified, proof gallons	5,505,796	4,277,833
Oleomargarin, colored, pounds	996,724	221,072

Penna. Salt Sales Setup in N.Y. Described

George B. Beitzel, vice-president in charge of sales of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has announced that the company has divided the New York territory as follows:—

F. G. Rodenburgh will cover New York city, Long Island, Westchester and Putnam counties in New York, and Fairfield, New Haven and Middlesex counties in Connecticut. Charles A. McCloskey will cover Northern New Jersey as heretofore, and in addition will cover Connecticut and Eastern half of New York State with the exception of the counties in those States covered by Mr. Rodenburgh.

Both Mr. Rodenburgh and Mr. McCloskey, who are representatives for the company's line of chlorine, caustic soda, and other heavy chemicals, will maintain their headquarters at the company's New York office.

Holiday Mementoes Received

OPD acknowledges with grateful appreciation to its friends the receipt of their holiday greetings and expressions of goodwill. Among the mementoes received are:—

Refill for 1944 for desk calendar frame—dates and memo space—from Mutual Chemical Company of America, New York.

Poster calendar picturing a pretty girl, from Standard Synthetics, Inc., New York.

Greetings folder, from Chemicals Solvents, Inc., Newark, N. J.

Hanging card calendar with a wintry etching, from the Fairmount Chemical Company, Newark, N. J.

Greetings folder with a Maxwell Parrish picture, from the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati.

Large, hinged panel wall calendar showing three months at a time, from the Arner Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Decorated card of season's greetings, from the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.

Message of goodwill and peace, from the Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia.

Colorful greetings folder, from Faesy & Besthoff, Inc., New York.

Illuminated Noel folder, from Centflor ings, from Commercial Solvents Corporation, Peoria, Ill.

Decorated Christmas card, from Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Snowscape Christmas card, from Koster Keunen, Sayville, L. I.

Up-to-date atlas in well-bound book form, from William D. Neuberg Company, New York.

Illuminated wall folder, from Seutflor Manufacturing Company, New York.

Marine-picture large poster calendar, showing three months at a time, from United States Time Corporation, Waterbury, Conn.

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